Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

The Value of Waste.

Few subjects connected with the arts are of greater interest than the utilization of materials usually denominated as waste, and the very important part they now play in the manufacturing industry of the country. While the use of these waste substances displays the almost infinite variety of the products useful to man, and of service in the economic arts, bestowed by the Creator of all things for man's good—their utilization also displays the cunning and ingenuity of man in devising ways to convert these waste products into articles of use and necessity and making them at the same time tributary to his comfort and his profits. In our own country and abroad, quite extensive manufacturing operations have been founded and built up, upon the very simple and small operations of manufacturing new and useful articles from the wastes of other and larger establishments. Some of these are worth noticing.

The waste fibres of silk which become scattered during the process of spinning are carefully collected and again made into the lower sorts of silk fabrics, and this process is continued two or three times over. In the manufacture of wool into cloths the coarse waste wool is mixed with better grades, and again used for coarser qualities of cloth. Even after garments have been worn, they are picked in pieces, and under the name of shoddy pressed together and made into cloth for cheap clothing. The mill waste which is too dirty to be used in shoddy is so saturated with oil and grease as to be a powerful fertilizer; and even the soap suds in which the wool is cleansed, and which in many establishments is allowed to run to waste in the mill stream, has been found to possess great value as a liquid fertiliser, and is beginning to be used for this purpose. The clippings and scraps of leather made in boot and shoe factories are all saved, and, mixed with woolen rags, old rope, and a very small proportion of old linen rags, are made into artificial leather which is used for the inner soles of shoes. In dressing skins the tanner saves all the fat and portions which cover the legs and ears, which are boiled down for the oil, fat, glycerine and gelatine they yield. In the manufacture of bones into buttons, knife handles &c., all the sawdust and shavings are saved, which are boiled down for the glue, isinglass or size they contain. After all these uses have been served by bones, the refuse is made into animal charcoal, largely used for refining sugar. The fragments of woolen clothing, whale-bone shavings, hoofs and bones, dried blood, woolen waste, all sorts of animal products, the sweepings of manufactories, are all used for making crystalline salts, known as *prussiates*, which in their various combinations form beautiful colors used in dyeing. So careful are all these manipulations, that even the worn out horses are all saved, and almost every part of their carcasses put to some useful account in the arts.

The history of all the nations of the past shows to us the value of waste substances, and whatever may be the answer that history gives to the question as to the cause of their downfall, we think that answer is plain—notwithstanding some writers attribute it to their immorality and others to their errors of civilization. The soil became exhausted and refused to grow wheat or grass, the land was drained of its phosphates, which were poured out into the sea through the sewers of great cities, and ruin followed. Around the great cities of antiquity, of Africa, of Asia and of Europe are exhausted fields drained of their phosphates. Man could not bring his food from great distances, hence he was compelled to seek his food on unexhausted soils in newer countries. Recently modern chemistry has revealed to us the treasures of the earth containing millions of tons of phosphate of lime—the bones of extinct animals—and in the form of cropolites and phosphatite we obtain fertilizers for our farms from the great marl beds of the South, and from countries over-sea. These substances of which but a few years ago we had no conception of their extent or worth, and which were in reality waste matter—have now become of national importance, and are an object of great commercial value.

There is a very striking contrast between the processes of the arts and of agriculture, in regard to the utilization of waste substances. In the different branches of manufacturing, as has been shown, everything is carefully saved and turned to useful account, and nothing is suffered to be wasted, that can in any combination or any new form, serve the wants of man, or contribute to the business industry of the world. It would be well if our farmers patterned more closely from our manufacturers in this particular. Even if it extended to only one point in farm economy—the saving of fertilising material—its application would be of untold benefit. The waste of fertilizing substances about our barns, houses, outbuildings and farm yards is in many cases most fearful. Could this one source of loss be stopped, by the adoption of a more careful system of husbanding all materials that in the compost heap or the manure cellar would add to the bulk of fertilisers produced, an untold amount of money could be saved, the means for keeping up the fertility of our farms would be greatly increased, and larger crops would result.

The Cornish Farmers' Club.

The Cornish Farmers' Club has for its object—as stated in the Constitution—"To promote the interests of agriculture and the welfare of the farmer, and to disseminate such knowledge, practical and scientific as shall conduce to that end." It numbers about twenty-five members, the annual assessment being 25 cents. Its present organization is as follows: Ami L. Boynton, President; Benj. F. Pease, Vice President; Roscoe G. Smith, Secretary; Franklin Pugsley, Treasurer. During the past year its president and one of its members have deceased. At recent meetings the following essays have been read, viz: "What are the Advantages of being a Farmer," and "The Destruction of our Forests," the latter of which we hope to receive for publication in our columns, as it is a subject to which several of our writers have lately been giving some attention. Our esteemed correspondent Mr. G. W. Guptill, has lately been elected an honorary member of the Club—a position to which his character and attainments justly entitle him.

Books for Agricultural Libraries.

The President of one of our most vigorous and active agricultural societies has requested us to make up a list of books suitable for additions to their library (which comprises something like two or three hundred volumes), and such a list as could be obtained for from forty to fifty dollars. This gentleman informs us that his society has made its library one of the chief objects of its attention, and it has been kept up by appropriations of about $50 once in two or three years. Formerly many volumes of a miscellaneous and general character, including books for the young, were purchased quite largely, and it was perhaps a good investment to make; but it is desired to expend the present appropriation for books of special value to those interested in the various branches of agriculture.

It is not by any means an easy matter to select a list of books such as our friend has asked us to, even with the latest and fullest catalogues of "books for farmers" before us. And in order to make our suggestions of service to other societies, farmers' clubs &c., as he wishes us to, perhaps they may contain some hints not of special application to his case. Of course every library of this kind should have the leading standard treatises on the great divisions of agriculture. There should be books on the principles of soils, manures and general cultivation; on domestic animals; on fruit growing;—filling up the number with special treatises on the various sub-divisions of these branches. The herd books and trotting registers should also be included, as they are likely to be much consulted, and a comprehensive cyclopædia of agriculture, like Morton's in two large volumes, should by all means be obtained. Works on natural history and the sciences may also most appropriately find a place on the shelves of such a library. For farmers' clubs and societies just starting a library, the following books should be obtained: Allen's American Cattle; Herbert's Horse of America; McClure's Diseases of the Stable, Field and Farmyard; Gray's School and Field Book of Botany; Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects; Thomas' American Fruit Culturist; Downing's Cyclopædia of Fruits of America; Samuel's Birds of New England; Copeland's Country Life; Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation; Hooker's Science for the Family and School, 4 vols.; French's Farm Drainage; Flint's Grasses and Forage Plants; Willard's Dairy Husbandry; Randall's Practical Shepherd; Thomas' Farm Implements; Johnson's How Crops Grow and Feed, 2 vols.; Rand's Favorite Flowers; Quinby's Bee-keeping, and Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper. In the case of old societies who have for many years been at work in building up a library, the above list would of course be of little use, as they have already most of these volumes. For such, at the request of our friend, we give the following brief list of recent works desirable to be added to the shelves of its library:—Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry; Stonehenge on the Horse; Reclus' Earth and Ocean; Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables of America; the Jersey, Short-horn and Devon Herd-books; Wallace's Stud Book and Trotting Register; Hoope's Book of Evergreens; Warring's Handy Book of Husbandry; Harney's Barns, Outbuildings and Fences; Gamgee's Domestic Animals, 2 vols.; the volumes of the Illustrated Library of Wonders; Proctor's Light Science for Leisure Hours; the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, and Abbott's Science for the Young, 4 vols. In addition to these are numerous brief treatises on many branches of special farming that have been published within the last few years, a catalogue of which may be obtained of any considerable bookseller, and from which the needed selections may be made. But we would caution our friends against investing too largely in books of this kind. Many of them are good, but many have also been hastily prepared to meet a temporary demand, "made to sell," as the saying is, and hence possess little permanent value. Those having the charge of libraries of this kind should aim to make the expenditures in such a way as to form a real and valuable addition to it year by year, rendering it more complete and useful and of greater value for reference and consultation. We hope the above suggestions may be of some service to our friend and others similarly situated, and that from the lists they may be able to select those volumes most needed for their respective libraries.

Treatment of Scratches.

A correspondent at Wait's River, asks for a cure for scratches, and remarks that he has a valuable horse that has been troubled with them for over two years, for which all remedies have proved ineffectual—the disease being so bad that at times the leg most affected will be swollen to twice its ordinary size. Where this disease assumes so violent a form as in this case, we believe much attention should be given to physicing the blood of the horse by giving bran mashes with a small quantity of sulphur occasionally. The legs should be kept clean and dry and possibly some of the applications recommended in the books may be found beneficial. McClure recommends the following: Water one pint, sulphuric acid two drachms, corrosive chloride of mercury one drachm—mixed and applied directly to the parts. Glycerine, or even soft lard is good for the same purpose, and many mild cases have been cured by these alone. But we have a notion that our stable men have a practical and simple way of managing this disease, that is better than all the reputed wisdom of the farrier's books. Will not some one of these possessed of much "horse wisdom" communicate it for the benefit of our querist, and others?

Blood as a Fertilizer.

In another column we have given a few suggestions regarding the value of what are usually denominated waste substances, when turned to utility in the many uses of the arts—basing upon the few general facts there presented, which could be elaborated to almost any extent—a plea for saving the manurial substances of the farm which in too many instances are suffered to go to utter waste, and bring no return whatever. Since writing that article, we find in one of our Western exchanges an interesting fact which confirms the general view there presented, and which also shows a considerable revenue from a quite insignificant source. The fact to which we allude states that the process of granulating the bood of swine to be used as a fertilizer is becoming a considerable business in connection with the pork packing establishment of the West. When prepared it resembles powder, being almost as black, and in fine grains. Three cents is paid for the blood of each hog, and one firm in Milwaukee, Wis., which cuts 5000 swine per day receives $150 per day from the sale of blood for this purpose; so that the entire revenue from this source must be something immense.

Michigan Ag'l. College Farm.

Our readers are familiar with the Agricultural College of Michigan, its achievements and success, through the articles in relation to it which we have from time to time given in our paper, founded on the reports issued by the institution. Renowned for the thoroughness and efficiency of the literary and scientific training which it gives to its pupils, the fame of this practical agricultural school has gone beyond the borders of its own State; as its graduates, 75 per cent. of which have entered the ranks of practical business, may now be found throughout the country in various industrial pursuits. The farm connected with this college is under the management of Prof. Manley Miles, and for the thoroughness with which it is carried on, and the means it has of giving practical instruction in the various details of farming is perhaps better equipped than that of any similar institution. As an illustration, take the following schedule of the farm stock: There are on the farm sixty-six head of cattle divided as follows: Short-horns, nineteen; Devons, fourteen; Ayrshires, eleven; Galloways, three; Jerseys, three; grades cows and heifers, fourteen, and one yoke of oxen. The total number of sheep on the farm is one hundred and forty, of which twenty-two are Southdowns, twenty are Spanish merinoes, two Lincolns, three Scotch Highlands, one Cotswold; grades sixty-six; wethers, twenty-six. The average weight of fleeces shorn from the different breeds was as follows: Southdowns, five pounds six ounces; Merinoes, seven pounds eleven ounces; Grades, seven pounds thirteen ounces; Lincolns, eleven pounds four ounces. Average of the whole, seven pounds seven ounces. There are three breeds of swine on the farm, viz: Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex.

Editorial Notes.

Correspondents are requested not to *roll* matter for transmission through the mail intended for our notice. Always carefully fold the same and place it under cover of an envelope.

The Searsmont and Montville Cheese Factory has during the past year erected a nice building 30 by 50 feet, which is supplied with first-class apparatus including two Miller vats. The building is 1½ stories high with a basement, furnished with good water. The capital stock of the company is $3000 in shares of $25 dollars each. The cost of the building and apparatus was about $2,200. The factory was in operation 88 days, manufacturing seven tons of cheese. Capt. N. Smart, President; A. Woodman, Clerk; Capt. E. W. Willey, Supt.

It is hardly worth while to correct an error which appears in a weekly journal, unless it be a very grave one, or does great injustice to an innocent party;—but we often do so, notwithstanding the fact that readers have probably forgotten the statement and may not have even noticed the error. In our issue of Dec. 13th, the types made our old correspondent Henry Poor say, that certain cattle were as good as any he ever "butchered." As he never held the bloody cleaver in his life, although he has *beheld* many fine animals, he thnks the joke too serious to go uncontradicted.

The *American Artizan*, heretofore issued as a weekly journal has been changed to a monthly, and appears in a new form, with a handsome engraved cover, the paper being finely printed and illustrated. It is devoted to a record of progress in art, science, mechanics, chemistry, inventions and patents, and its pages contain a great amount of valuable and instructive reading on these and kindred subjects. Terms, $2.00 per annum.

Lyman Lee, Esq., of Foxcroft has been elected a member of the Board of Agriculture from Piscataquis county. Mr. Lee has ably represented his county at the Board in former years, and will bring to the discharge of his duties a familiarity with the position which will make him a useful member.

The remarks of our correspondent Zeno, in another column, on the importance of saving the down and decaying trees of our forests, for fuel—are seasonable and timely. Farmers should make it a point to cull out the decaying trees in the wood-lot, and pick up the down trees that are yet sound—for their own fuel; and the present light depth of snow in the woods allows this work to be done now to very good advantage. Do not cut the young, growing and thrifty trees for fire wood, but take the course our correspondent recommends, and let these grow for the benefit of future generations.

State Poultry Exhibition.

Next week occurs the great State Exhibition of standard and fancy poultry at City Hall, Portland, for which arrangements have been in progress for some time. The liberal list of prizes which the managers have announced, will without doubt call forth much competition and result in bringing together a larger and finer display of the various breeds of fowls than was ever seen at any show of the kind in Maine. As entries close on Saturday of this week, all who intend to have fowls on exhibition should at once forward their application to the Secretary, Mr. William P. Atherton of Hallowell.

At the commencement of this writing we designed to give in brief the Standard of Excellence, for the leading breeds in order that our readers might be guided somewhat in their selection of birds for the exhibition:—but our paper is so far made up we find it will be impossible for want of room. We may, however, refer parties interested to the corrected standard of excellence for the Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques and Leghorns, as adopted or suggested by Mr. Lewis Wright, the English authority, as given in No. 19 of his Illustrated Book of Poultry. We re-produce from this treatise what he deems disqualifications in the several breeds, viz:

LEGHORNS. Cock's comb twisted or falling over, or hen's erect; ear lobe entirely red; legs any color but yellow; colored feathers in Whites, or white feathers in Brown Leghorns; wry-tails or any bodily deformity.

DOMINIQUES. Single combs; legs feathered, or any other color than yellow; red, black, or white feathers in plumage; any bodily deformity.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Legs feathered, or any other color but yellow; rose combs; red, white or black feathers; wry-tails or any other deformity.

Maine Poultry Association.

Addition Special Prize.

The managers announce that Mr. S. J. Bestor of Hartford Conn., has placed at the disposal of the Society a SILVER CUP with original designs, of the value of $15.00, to be awarded to the best pair of White Georgian Game Fowls, at the exhibition of the Maine Poultry Association in Portland next week.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Methods of Tillage.

A Paper read at the Meeting of the Franklin County Farmers' Association, Dec. 4th, by Mr. S. G. Foster, Sec'y.

The question "What method shall we take in tilling our farms, to free us from the present high prices and scarcity of labor—whether by the use of agricultural machines, tilling less land with clean and high cultivation, or by any other methods that may suggest themselves to the members?" is one fraught with much interest to us at all times, and especially at this time, when many crops are quite short from the excessive drouth of the past summer, and the farmer's resources correspondingly reduced. Some will say that we may plow and plant and till, but if the elements are not propitious, we cannot succeed in raising a crop. We are willing to admit, that, to a certain extent, there may be truth in this assertion, but we firmly believe that any man who places unbounded confidence in this theory never can become successful in farming. The foundation of our poor farming is to be found, not in this theory of unpropitious elements, but in the cultivation of too much land for the amount of dressing we have, and the help we have to do the work with. Clean and thorough cultivation we must have, and only cultivate so much land as we can do strict justice too. Better turn part of the tillage to pasture, and let the poor pastures come up to wood, rather than half dress, and half till a large territory for the unproductive returns which such labor generally receives.

The Hay Crop---Wet Seasons.

But says one "The hay crop is our principal support, and to the extent we turn our fields to pasture we cut short that crop;" and I answer that on those fields that you design to turn to pasture at some future time, you cut the grass early and not feed them either fall or spring and they will hold out to grass a long time. Again, by only cultivating as much land as we can dress heavily, we shall have time in summer to make compost with which to dress those fields, thus keeping them in grass longer and obtaining larger returns from them. In regard to the theory of elements alluded to; we do not take much stock in it, believing that good common sense farming can almost entirely remedy the evils ascribed to an excess or want of them. Except in planting time, wet seasons seldom trouble us greatly in raising crops, but the effects of dry ones are more seriously felt. For the first, draining would be a certain remedy; but say you, we have not the meads to drain our farms in one year and thus become freed from the bad effects of excessive rain-fall.

I grant that, neither did the owners of the farms surrounding this pleasant village build the stone wall on them in one year, it was a gradual work, a little this year and a little next—so it must be with draining, commencing with those fields most injuriously affected by a wet season, and continue it as time and ability will admit.

Clean Cultivation.

In a dry season we would keep the ground frequently stirred amongst the hoed crops. This we know is contrary to the general opinion, but there is scarcely any day so hot and dry that the air is not laden with more or less moisture, and as the air comes in contact with the fresh earth this moisture is condensed and absorbed by it, and the oftener this is repeated the more moisture is conveyed to the roots of plants. Clean cultivation will help us over the effects of drouth to a much greater extent than is supposed. From experiments made in England on the 27th and 28th of June, 1870, by Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, it seems to be conclusively proved that a crop of barley pumped up and evaporated over one thousand tons of water per acre. If a crop of barley will do this, a crop of weeds must evaporate a large amount, and too often we find the crop of weeds nearly equal to the crop of grain. No farmer can afford to grow weeds.

Special Farming.

Another point to which I would call your attention is special farming. Perhaps one should not at first make a specialty of any one branch to the exclusion of all others, but after raising enough of those crops adapted to the farm for family consumption, put the balance of time and money into one particular branch, and thus have a large amount of one thing to sell in preference to many driblets. He who cultivates many crops will not become skillful in any. Experience and practice gives excellence, and excellence commands premium prices. No farmer ever grew rich by selling inferior articles. While a poor article frequently sells for less than it cost, a superior one always commands a good profit. System cannot be as well introduced into farming as into manufactures, but it can and should be much more so than it is at present. Adapt the crop to the soil and not the soil to the crop. While we study to do our work in the most thorough manner, we should also study to substitute animal labor and farm machinery for manual labor at every available point.

Farm Tools and Implements.

In getting tools and machinery for use on the farm, investigate thoroughly and buy only the best. We know that with a light, thin steel hoe or shovel, we can do more work in a day and with less exertion, than was possible with the iron hoes and shovels common a few years ago, and this extends with equal force to the implements used by the horse and oxen; yet observation indicates that there are matters that receive but little attention from farmers in general. They have a plow, cultivator, horse-rake or mowing machine, perhaps of inferior pattern and nearly worn out—perhaps they are implements bought for a small sum of money and considered *cheap*, and because they bear the names and have some resemblance to the perfect easy working tool doing its work with ease and in a perfect manner, they are used without any thought bestowed upon the manner in which the work is done, or the amount of hand labor required in the after cultivation of the crop. I believe I am not far from the fact when I say it requires double the amount of hand labor to de equally good work on land badly plowed, badly harrowed, and badly cultivated, that it does where these operations are done in the best possible manner, by the use of the best tools.

Education of Farmers.

And, gentlemen, the principles that underlie any reform in this matter are thought and study, and the power that is to lift us out of this slough of despondency in which we are fast sinking, is brain force. In every mechanical business, in all of the professions, in all literary pursuits it is the thoughtful, studious man who obtains the best returns for his labor; and is agriculture to be an exception to this rule? I cannot think it, I dare not give it an affirmative answer until we have put forth such measures as will give the farming community a practical education, commensurate with the importance of their calling. The means to secure such an education are not wanting, but we are sadly deficient in the energy to utilize them.

Wake Up!

Is there any power sufficiently strong to awake the mass of population in our agricultural districts from this fancied security, this slothful enervating sleep and show us our privileges and our errors and the position to which agriculture and agriculturists may attain if only we will summon energy enough to grasp the advantages yet within our reach. Alas I fear not, for who of us with an idea to improvement does different this year from what we did last, or last year different from the year before? And if we answer this question in the negative, it certainly implies that we have not called upon our brains for assistance. If we study to find the causes that contribute to our successes or our failures, we must advance, we *cannot* stand still. And now as the winter evenings approach is a good time to cudgel the brain to active labor, and with the information that may be gained by a diligent study not only of such agricultural books and papers as we may have at hand, but of every kindred work in any respect allied to agriculture, we shall be better fitted and prepared to discharge our duties as a farmer, neighbor and citizen;—to each other and to Society.

Hillside Farm, Wilton.

For the Maine Farmer.

Management of Fruit Trees.

Best Time for Transplanting.

In the columns of the FARMER of Dec. 13th, I notice an inquiry from Leander Tufts as to the "best time for setting and trimming apple trees—spring or fall"—I have set them in both fall, winter and spring months and with equal care in transplanting, find they grow about as well when set in either of those seasons. If the ground where the trees are set is high, mellow and well drained, they succeed equally as well when set in the fall as they do when transplanted in the spring. When I have set them in the fall, I make a small mound around the base of the tree, so that the surface water may not settle and freeze around its roots, otherwise the tree might be injured by the ice or loosened by the fall and spring winds. I have set a few trees in December, as an experiment, and they succeed very well. To do this, I dug the holes where they were to be set before the ground froze and at the same time dug a trench about a foot in depth around the trees to be moved, and filled it with straw or leaves, and when the earth had become sufficiently frozen to adhere well to the roots, with a bar tipped the tree out and placed it, with the frozen dirt adhering to its roots, in the hole previously prepared. By this method the roots are but little injured and the tree is not checked in its growth. This method of transplanting cannot be conveniently adopted unless the trees are taken from a nursery near where they are to be set. But, as a general rule the spring of the year seems the most appropriate season for setting trees. I have generally set my trees in the spring, as soon as the frost is out, and the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize. Care should be had not to injure the roots in taking the trees up, and any roots that have been cut with the spade or are broken, should be trimmed off smooth with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth cut at the end. I trim off about as much from the top of a tree when transplanting it, as I think has been broken from the roots by taking it up.

Trimming and Pruning Trees.

In trimming fruit trees I would never cut off a limb larger than the small end of a good stick, if I could avoid it, and it can be avoided by trimming when the limbs are small. Some years since I did as my neighbor had done, and trimmed my trees about once in ten years, and cut off all dead or unthrifty limbs, without regard to their size, and although I painted or tarred over the wounded parts, I found that large wounds, made by the saw did not heal over till the wood had commenced to decay, which extended to the heart of the tree and although they might survive eight or ten years, they became valueless and finally perished. Formerly I pruned my trees in the spring, at the same time I grafted them—that is just before the buds opened. For the past two years I have thinned out the limbs on my trees in February, taking off no limbs larger than a pipe stem, and doing so every winter. In June or July I rub or cut off any sprouts which have started from the tree or its limbs that would cross other limbs or make the top too thick. By taking off small limbs only, the wound soon heals over, the sap is turned into the limbs you wish to grow and fruit, and the tree continues in a healthy and flourishing condition. M.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Registry of Horses.

I read with much picasure the article in the FARMER of Dec. 27th, by Gen. Tilton, entitled "Stallions in Maine." I think in addition to passing the law requiring the record of the pedigree of stallions, that the State should provide a place to record the pedigree of all mares having a reliable pedigree, and also the name and age of all mares and colts. Until such place is provided and people generally avail themselves of it, we shall not be able to give the full pedigrees of our horses. This claiming of names is one step in the right direction, but let the State provide a place (and in fact I do not know but it has, if so it should be more generally known) to record them and not only would breeders of good stock avail themselves of it, but we should soon have reliable pedigrees of our best horses, both mares and stallions—the poor ones we don't care so much about, only to know better than to breed from them.

I cannot agree with Gen. Tilton in the necessity of a license law for stallions. I think it would be a good thing could a law be passed requiring all stallions weighing less than eleven hundred to pay such a license as would compel their owners to hold their services so high that but few could avail themselves of their services, and putting a bounty on all good stallions weighing over twelve hundred, that came up to a certain fixed standard of excellence whose owners would agree on a price so low for their use as to put it within the reach of all. Then we should not see so many small horses, that if they are not fast do not pay for raising. Such a law not being passable, and I think it impossible to pass one on the subject that would do any good; but what I think would be a good thing, would be for Government to own a few large stallions, (say twelve hundred or over) that were good steppers, good workers and of good bottom, and perfectly sound; station them at different parts of the State, and offer their service to all sound mares that would weigh ten hundred or over at a reasonable price and limit their use to a reasonable number of mares, and let the license law alone. Then I think we should soon see a larger and better class of horses, and we should not have to send to the Provinces or West for all our best work and business horses.

G. A. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Togus Herd of Cows.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Sturtevant, I give you the weight, ages &c., of the cows whose product appears in your issue of Dec. 13:

Name.	*Age.*	*Weight.*	*Calved.*	*Due to Calve.*
Itchoe,	5 yrs.	1330	July 13, 1874.	
Aitona,	4 "	1221	No calf.	Jan. 31, "
Betsy,	6 "	1110	Sept.	Aug. 19, "
Rosebud,	5 "	1265	Feb.	Feb. 9, "
Lambard,	10 "	1002	"	Jan. 6,* "
Cherry,	10 "	980	No calf	
Elizabeth,	6 "	900	Nov. 13,	
Sally,	8 "	1036	Sept.	Sept. 7, "
Ida,	3 "	980	March.	May,* "
Margaret,	7 "	1150	April.	May 9, "
Clover,	8 "	1187	"	Apr. 22, "
Ayrshire,	7 "	952	"	Apr. 7, "
Honey,	3 "	871	Sept. 9.	Aug. 31, "
Natali,	4 "	926	Feb.	Jan. 11, "
Lady M.,	9 "	974	Mar. 14.	Jan. 18, "
Belle,	8 "	1107	Feb. 22.	June23, "
Jura M.,	9 "	908	Nov. 1.	Aug. 31, "
Buttercup,	7 "	1012	No calf.	
Sunshine,	4 "	960	May 16.	May 8, "
Lois,	2 "	698	Aug. 12	June 21, "

*Sold.

As regards the cream there were only two tests made but, they did not vary. The cream was measured in eighteen hours after the milk was set. It is possible that had a test been made every month, the average of some of the cows would have been different, but I doubt if that of the whole would have varied.

Recent experiments made in England show a product of cream upon a feed of grass and hay alone, as follows: Jersey, 18.65 per cent.; Durham, 15.32 per cent.; Ayrshire, 13.47 per cent.; Devon, 14.87 per cent. Our Jersey product was more than above, namely 21.67 per cent. cream. Calling Belle's 23.33 the average will be reduced to 20.44 per cent. The reduction in Belle's case is made because she is about to calve and her milk is small in quantity, hence large in cream. In future I will take off the cream once a month.

Togus, Dec. 31st. WM S. TILTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farming News from Piscataquis.

We are having fine weather for business, snow 15 inches deep in the woods, and lumbermen are improving the weather to the best advantage. Mr. Judson Briggs of this town arrived here last week with seventeen horses from Chicago, Ill., the horses weighing from eleven to fourteen hundred each. Mr. C. F. Lord also brought seventeen fine horses here from Illinois in July last, which prove valuable for labor. The slate quarries are doing a good business, employing about sixty men in each quarry. The shovel handle factory is doing good business, giving employment to men and teams getting blocks for handles. Mr. W. Hamblin is agent of the company. Good hard wood is worth $3.50 per cord in this village; hay pressed $15.00 per ton; beans $3.00 per bushel; oats 56 cents per bushel. F. W. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Evergreen Wind-breaks by the Wayside.

Every traveller who has been daily exposed for weeks or months to the cold blasts of our northern winter, often when the mercury is down to or below the *teens*, with the wind in all its fierceness sweeping down some valley, or still more piercing from across a lake with nothing to check its penetrative force;—will remember the evergreen forests and even the scattering trees by the way-side—in the lee, and on the sunny side of which, he feels an air of comparative comfort, while beneath their shelter he finds the roads free from drifts to stop him in his journey.

Now will not the wood-chopper spare some of those thick spruce, fir or cedar trees, both for comfort and ornament when clearing the forest by the way-side? There are many bleak places along the highways where a hedge or screen of evergreens would not only add vastly to the comfort of the traveller or teamster but help to protect the roads against drifts, as well as to adorn the way-side. Would not a good strong evergreen hedge along side of a railroad be as efficient and economical as a snow fence?

I notice there is much more attention paid to rearing these evergreen hedges in the eastern part of the State, and across in the Dominion, than with us. There the grounds are decorated with them and yards, gardens and fruit grounds are protected by them. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Waste Wood.

Go into the depths of any forest; go where the woodman's axe has never yet been heard to utter a sound; and go, even where the farmer cut his last winter's wood, and you will find what we call "waste wood;" such as dead trees, trees that the wind has blown over, limbs from trees that have been trimmed &c. Now, take this waste wood into the State of Massachusetts, and the people there would cut and burn, even to limbs an inch through. And why? Because wood is scarce, and therefore they are driven to such an extent, that they are willing to pick up every thing that will ignite to burn. And this is not only the case in Massachusetts, and a great many other States, but even in some parts of Maine, where wood is plenty. There are people who own no woodland, and who would be thankful to receive the gift of wood that is wasting in some well-to-do farmers wood-lot, and the privilege of picking it up in the bargain.

Now men of Maine, what is the use of leaving this waste wood to rot, and cutting green wood in its stead? Why not clear up as we go; or if we do not wish to pick it up ourselves, why not sell or even give it to some one who has to buy their fuel? The time may come when we shall be glad of such wood as this, and when we shall be obliged to pick it up in order to get enough to burn. Then we shall have to economize. And why not economize now and thus save by so doing? ZENO.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Libraries in Sagadahoc Co.

The Executive Committee of the Sagadahoc Ag'l and Hort'l Society, after considerable discussion, decided to devote the one-fourth part of the annual stipend from the State, (required by the State Board of Agriculture to be devoted to the promotion of "Farmers' Club's") to the purchase of agricultural and horticultural works, forming the nucleus of a permanent library to be circulated in the county, by the librarian of the society, through the secretaries of the different clubs of the county. The committee have divided the books into classes or lots as nearly equal as possible, and the secretary of any club on application to the secretary of the society, will receive one of these lots or classes, to be retained by his club a time, not exceeding THREE WEEKS, when he may exchange for another lot.

I. E. MALLETT, *Sec'y. and Librarian.*
Topsham.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Meteorological Observations.

An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of December, 1873; by Prof. M. C. FERNALD.

Latitude 44 deg. 53 min. 10 sec. North.
Longitude 68 deg. 38 min. 57 sec. West.
Altitude above the sea, 134 feet.

Mean temperature for the month.		20.12
Maximum temperature,		50.3
Minimum temperature,		26.0
Mean of warmest day,	(4th)	46.5
Mean of coldest day,	(1st)	3.5
Mean per centage of cloudiness,		.59
Am't of rain or melted snow in gauge,		1.735 in.
Amount of snow,		14.00.

Direction and force of winds:—N. W. & W., .41 S. W. & S., .24; S. E. & E., .05; N. E. & N., .30.

Mean height of barometer in inches,		29.893.
Maximum " " "		30.680.
Minimum " " "		29.108.
Mean force of vapor sufficient to sustain a column of mercury in height,		.099
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,		80.

A meteorological record of the weather, &c. for the month of December, 1873.

	Sunrise.	1 P.M.	Sunset.	Mean.	
Mean of month,	16	28½	24½	24	
Maximum,	43	52	52	48	Dec. 4th
Minimum,	-24	2	-2	-2	Dec. 24

Ten days north and northeast wind during the month; one day east and southeast; seven days south and southwest; thirteen days north and northwest—prevailing wind northeast. Mean warmest day 4th, 49°; mean coldest 24, 2° below zero. Mean of Dec. for nineteen years, 21°; sno the past Dec. was 8° warmer than the average. Mean of Dec. 1872, 16°; 1873 23°, or 8° warmer than last year. Snowfall for the month 15 inches. Month milder than usual, 24 very cold, thermometer 24° below zero; 4th warm, foggy, rainy day—warmer than any day during November; thermometer 52° 13th, N. E. snowstorm; 18th a dense fog prevailed for 35 hours; 28th driving N. E. snowstorm, about 6 inches fell, badly drifted. Very good sleighing at the present time, with about one foot of snow on the ground.

Winterport, Jan. 1st, 1874. J. F. BLAKE.

Price of Chickens---Query.

I should like to know where G. M. T. gets thirty cents per pound for chickens, as I have one hundred and forty that I am dressing now and they are selling in this market from six to ten cents per pound. In 1871-2 chickens in Boston (I mean the best) brought but 22 cents, express and commission out, to my certain knowledge. H.

Skowhegan.

Query for Correspondents.

Will the FARMER please tell us how to hoop our pork and vinegar barrels, so the hoops will "stay put" without rusting or breaking at the risk of the contents every four years? Will galvanized iron hooping such as is used for tanks on ship board and other places answer? If so where can it be obtained? ECONOMY.

A Meteorological Record for December.

Mean temperature for the month, 21.68; maximum, 51.00; minimum, 11.00; mean of warmest day (4th), 77.66; mean of coldest day (1st), 3.50. Amount of rain and melted snow in gauge, 2.10 in.; amount of snow in gauge, 16.95. Mean per centage of cloudiness, 7.5. Direction and force of winds, N. W. & W., 53; N. E. & N., 18; S. W. & S., 29.

North Palermo, Jan. 1. J. C. R.

For the Maine Farmer.

Register of Maine Horses.

Names Claimed.

MAUD MULLER, for my gray filly foaled May 5th, 1873; got by Coupon, by Gen. KNOX; dam, Nellio, of Messenger descent.

East Parsonsfield. JOHN H. FOSS.

COUPON, JR., for my brown colt foaled June, 1873; got by Coupon, by Gen. KNOX; dam by Morrill Prince. S. P. FOX.

Keezar Falls.

MABEL, for my bay filly foaled May 1st, 1873; got by Coupon, by Gen. KNOX; dam by Holland's Ethan Allen. JAMES F. TOWLE.

Limerick.

JENNY LIND, for my bay mare foaled May 26th, 1869; got by Highlander; dam, McLaughlin mare. F. R. DAGGETT.

Sandy Point.

Woman's Department.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Blessings, blessings on the beds,
Whose white pillows softly bear
Rows of little shining heads
That have never known a care.

Pity for the heart that bleeds
In the homestead desolate,
Where no little troubling needs
Make the weary working, wait.

Safely, safely to the fold,
Bring them wheresoe'er they be,
Thou, who saidst to them of old,
"Suffer them to come to me."

Mottoes for Home.

Travellers in the Tyrol and throughout Switzerland, and in many parts of Germany, have given us charming descriptions of the picturesque scenery to be there found, of the beautifully quaint houses of the peasantry, and of the simple, homely manners of the people. The houses in those countries, from the cottage of the peasant to the mansion of the lord, display much beauty and originality in design, and the custom is quite universal of carving some pious prayer or pithy sentence, upon the front of the house, usually on the porch at the front entrance. These mottoes are full of interest to the observer of national manners and characteristics; and we give a few below. They are from an article on "Tyrolese House-Mottoes," in a recent number of the New York *Home Journal*, and possess a quaint and singular beauty:—

"The Lord this dwelling be about,
And bless all who go in and out."

"Mother of God, with precious arm,
Protect our beasts and us from harm."

"The help of man is small
Trust God alone for all."

"Zum Stainer this house we call,
He who built it, roof and wall,
Is Hans Stofiner by name,
Full handed, and of worthy fame."

"O Lord, protect this house,
And all the dwellers there!
Pour gracious blessings out,
From flood and fire us spare,
He whom thy hand protects, no ill shall frighten,
Though foes and thunder-clouds may lighten."

"This house mine own I may not call,
Nor is it his who follows me,
A third is borne from out its hall;
O God! whose may this dwelling be?"

Of late years our own people have, (possibly without knowing it,) been imitating the ancient custom of these countries, only in a less conspicuous, but at the same time very appropriate and beautiful way. This is in the use of brief mottoes to hang over mantles, doors, and even on the walls of rooms. They are usually oblong in form, framed, and are often very beautiful and attractive in design. Prang, the famous chromo

Governor's Address.

Gov. Dingley was inaugurated to-day (Thursday) and delivered his message to the Legislature. The extreme length of this document compels us to condense some of the more formal and routine portions, when it could be done so as to give our readers an intelligent idea of the statements of and suggestions of the address. The material portions of the document are given entire.

In his introductory remarks, the Governor refers to the general prosperity of the country during the past year and the progress which has been made in reconstructing the States lately in rebellion.

In regard to the great financial panic, he thinks it has its influence for good in giving new emphasis to the great economic law, that the savings rather than the incomes of a people are the measures of their material prosperity. Referring to the administration of the public offices of the State, he says they have been managed with such exceptional prudence and integrity, that the opportunities for retrenchment are few, yet he urges upon the Legislature the closest economy, and that appropriations of money be confined to the narrowest limits consistent with public welfare.

With regard to the finances of the State he refers to the Report of the State Treasurer, which shows the receipts of the past year, including $379,762.08 on hand at the close of 1872, to be $1,798,884.08 and the expenditures $1,362,453.77, leaving a balance of $436,430.08 in the treasury at the close of 1873. Of the expenditures, $430,566 was on account of interest, and $214,708 on account of sinking fund and principal of public debt, and about $40,000 for pensions of soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans; making a direct expenditure of about $685,274 arising from the late war. The sum of $374,978 was also paid from the State Treasury to towns for common school purposes, and reduced municipal taxation to that extent. This left about $300,000 as the expenditures for general State purposes.

The sinking fund for the redemption of the State debt now amounts to $1,255,746, and the State debt less the sinking fund is $5,882,854, a reduction of $284,499 during the past year.

He suggests, that as the resources of the State to meet its liabilities, comes almost entirely from direct taxation, that the Legislature look carefully into the subject with a view of devising methods of lifting some portion of the burden of taxation from real estate. Such a policy would give needed encouragement to our agricultural interests, and promote the development of the resources of the State.

The Department of Insurance during the past year has paid the salary and expenses of the Commissioner and yielded a revenue of $1100.

The several State Institutions are spoken of at considerable length. The income of the State Prison after paying all expenses, including the salaries of the officers amounts to $2,-084. The loss by the late fire, including the building and stock, amounts to about $23,000.

He calls attention to the statement of the Trustees of the Reform School, that a large part of the benefits which might be expected from that school, are lost in a consequence of so faulty an arrangement of the interior of the building as to make it impossible to properly separate the different grades of boys, and asks that the subject may receive the careful consideration of the Legislature.

With regard to the Insane Hospital, he calls attention to its crowded condition, and refers to the Reports of the Commissioners appointed by authority of the last Legislature. A majority report recommends an appropriation of $150,000 for building a center building and two pavilions, and one of the commissioners favors building two or three cottages on the Hospital grounds.

During the past year the State has expended $14,000 in educating 55 deaf mutes and 11 blind.

The Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls have not raised the sum required to entitle them to the $5000 appropriated by the State. The Governor hopes that measures to that end will be successful at an early day, so that the State may be provided with a school so much needed for a class of girls leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or in great danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality. To secure such a school the State may wisely extend liberal assistance.

Attention is called to the Report of the State Superintendent of Schools. Under the Free High School law, 150 schools in 133 different towns have been established, and State aid has been furnished amounting to $29,134. In these schools 10,286 persons have received instruction, many of whom had withdrawn from the common school with a deficient education. With a continuance of the system, he thinks there can be scarcely a doubt that within a brief period these schools will be established in most of the towns of the State; and will give such an impetus to our educational interests as nothing else could.

The aggregate expenditure for the public schools of the State during the past school year, has been $1,000,596, exclusive of the amount expended for school building, and Free High Schools. Of this sum, towns have directly contributed $625,618, and the State $374,978. If to this sum should be added the annual expenditures for school buildings, Free High Schools, Normal Schools, and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the public and private expenditures for those Academies, Seminaries and higher institutions of learning which supplement our educational system and confer such lasting benefits on the State, there can be little doubt that the amount would reach a million and a half dollars.

Gov. Dingley speaks in high terms of the two Normal Schools of the State and thinks that no money expended in educational directions yields larger returns. He recommends no farther legislative steps at present, to secure more effective inspection of the common schools, but trusts that the subject may continue to receive that public consideration which its importance may demand.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures to maintain free schools in sufficient number to secure to every child such elementary education and training as all alike will need for the common duties and the ordinary pursuits of life, yet the last census makes the startling announcement that there are 13,486 persons in this State, above ten years of age, who cannot read or write. Our State pride may be somewhat satisfied by the consideration that a large portion of this army of illiterates are immigrants; yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that they and their children are now a part of our people, and that their education into American ideas and duties, has become doubly essential. But the evils of truancy and absenteeism from our common schools are by no means confined to the children of foreign born parents. Poverty may have something to do with the development of these dangerous evils, and thoughtlessness and avarice more; but both of these causes united have not had half so much to do with it as intemperance and immorality. It must be confessed that such is the indifference of the public mind, or its aversion to interference with what is popularly thought to be the right of parents to control their own children, the experience of other States with obligatory statutes, has by no means been encouraging. Even the Truancy Act in this State, which requires certain attendance at school of children who work in manufacturing establishments, is a dead letter.

Compulsory laws, with a strong central government to enforce them, as in Prussia, have produced excellent results. But in this country, where the execution of the laws depends so much on public opinion, there must be a more earnest and general public discussion of the subject, before we shall reap much benefit from such legislation. The right of the State to have every child educated sufficiently to intelligently discharge his duties as a citizen, and shield him against the dangers of ignorance, is necessary to its own safety. The child has the right to such an education. The parent, indeed, has rights, but he has duties also; and the enforcement of the duties which every parent owes his child, cannot be an invasion of his rights. Defensible, and even important as is a legal enforcement of the parent's duty to educate his child, yet such a statute can press only as a complement to sound views, wrought into the popular mind and heart. The most important work in this direction at present must be done by earnest personal appeals to parents, and by making the school-room attractive to the child.

No subject claiming your attention as legislators, demands more thoughtful and earnest consideration than that of our public schools. A free government like ours can exist only where the people are educated; and there can be no general education without an effective common school system. To impair the efficiency, or sap the foundations of this system, is to strike at the life of the State and the Nation. More than this, it is to overthrow an institution which is doing so much to improve social life, promote private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secure general prosperity.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The reports of the Trustees, President and Treasurer of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, present unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and progress of this institution. Only five years have elapsed since the college opened with twelve students; and now one hundred names appear on the roll of undergraduates—an increase of twenty-nine since the last report. The friends of this institution have thus far been disappointed in the reasonable expectation that private donations would go far to provide the means necessary for the erection of suitable buildings. This would have left the State mainly to make such appropriations as might have been needed to supplement the annual income of the national endowment, (which is but little more than $8,000,) and maintain the institution in the highest degree of efficiency. Notwithstanding the State has already made large appropriations for building purposes, as well as smaller sums to meet the annual deficiencies, yet the college is still greatly in need of additional means in the same directions. It is to be hoped that an institution so well calculated "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life," will receive that popular sympathy and support which it so well deserves.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Land Agent reports that the affairs of his office are being so rapidly closed up, that within two years, at least, such inconsiderable State interests as remain may be transferred to the care of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and the once important land department of the State government be discontinued. This will necessitate legislation authorizing the Land Agent to select and reserve such portion of the 114,000 acres set apart for settlement as may be suitable for that purpose, and to sell the remainder; and also to dispose of the 82,880 acres of school land, and the timber on the town lots reserved in the grant to the European and North American Railroad. This railroad grant included not far from 700,000 acres, valued at more than $300,000, and is nearly all still held by the roads although mortgaged to secure the payment of their bonds. It is of the highest importance to the State, that so much of these lands as well as of other immense tracts of land within the State now held by proprietors, as is suitable for settlement, should be placed within the reach of settlers on the most favorable terms. It is too late now to correct the wasteful policy under which the magnificent domain which the State possessed a half a century since, has disappeared, yet much may be done to remedy evils that arise from the locking up of large tracts of settling lands which would otherwise be improved.

Decisions favorable to the State have been had in two of the cases where the European and North American Railroad made certain claims on the State; but the most important case, involving a claim on the part of that corporation to nearly all the remaining lands held by the State, although argued last July, is still held by the court for advisement. Your attention is called to several important recommendations made by the Land Agent, and particularly to the importance of taking measures to "quiet" certain claims of settlers which arose from the settlement of our north-eastern boundary.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents a detailed account of the inception and progress of the enterprise of founding a Swedish colony in Aroostook; and announces that in September last all State aid to Swedes ceased, and that the colony of 600 persons is now self-sustaining. The colony owes the State a balance of $16,292.16, on supplies, advanced to them, which is to be paid in work on highways as wanted. There are at present no American citizens and consequently no municipal organization in New Sweden, and can be none for two years, at the expiration of which time a hundred and thirty-three Swedes who have already taken the necessary preliminary steps, will become American citizens. The Commissioner is confident that the colony will not only prosper, but also that it will attract a still larger immigration from Sweden; and the results fully justify the State expenditure now closed. He recommends that the care of the public property in New Sweden, as well as of the road labor due the State, be transferred to the Land Agent; and that the act establishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration, be repealed.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries gives an interesting account of the progress of their work, in connection with that of United States Commissioner Baird, in introducing and disseminating valuable species of fish into the streams and lakes of this State. The experiment of re-stocking our fresh waters with salmon, shad and alewives, has so far progressed, and the difficulties in the way have been so far obviated by the construction of fish-ways over dams and the removal of other obstacles, that the Commissioners speak with entire confidence of the complete success of this important movement to restore to our lakes and streams their former abundance of food fishes. In a very short time now the practical results of these efforts will be patent to all, and if there shall come near the confident expectations of those who have the best means of information on this subject, we may regard the small investment of the State in this direction as peculiarly fortunate and wise. The recommendation of the Commissioners should receive the attention they so well deserve.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Attorney General gives a detailed statement of the extent of the labors of this officer, as well as of the several County Attorneys, in enforcing the laws of the State against crime. The suggestions contained in his report should receive due consideration.

THE LAWS TO PUNISH MURDER.

In view of criticisms which have found expression, not only in public journals, but even in courts of justice, I should fail to discharge the duty imposed upon me, if I did not direct your attention to the anomalous provisions of our statutes for the punishment of the crime of murder in the first degree, since the legislation of 1869. In contravention of well-settled principles of government, this statute fails to preserve the wise distribution of powers contemplated by the framers of the constitution, in that it imposes upon the executive department the duties and responsibilities of a court of review—a function clearly judicial rather than executive.

By this statute it is made the imperative duty of the governor and council to carefully review the evidence and proceedings in every case; and then to decide whether the sentence of the court imposing the punishment provided by law, shall stand, or another penalty be substituted. Practically, the determination of this extraordinary court of review—in which each member is a law unto himself,—is controlled by a majority of the council; for a sense of the impropriety of one and the same person acting both as judge and executioner, has in every case that has arisen under the law, restrained the executive from assuming the grave responsibility of over-riding the action of the council when that body has voted in favor of commutation. When the council have voted otherwise, as they have done in only a single case since the enactment of the statute of 1869, the executive has issued his warrant, as then clearly required by law.

It will be observed that the statute requirement to which your attention is called, is additional to, and even inconsistent with the design of the pardoning power conferred upon the executive by the constitution. The latter is a constitutional prerogative, designed not as an ordinary provision for revising the proceedings of the courts, but simply as an exceptional resort in extraordinary cases, over which it was intended that neither the legislative nor judicial department which should have control, and for which the executive department should be solely responsible. But the former is a statute imposed upon the executive department, requiring a "review" of every case, and almost inviting the exercise of the pardoning power as if the legislature contemplated that modification of sentence should be the rule instead of the exception. As the constitution makes ample provision for any exigency demanding the intervention of the pardoning power, it seems to me eminently desirable that our statutes should establish such a penalty for the crime of murder as the law-making power expects to have uniformly executed. To incorporate in them a provision looking to the modification after conviction and sentence of the penalty provided, is not only to create in the administrators of the law more than a suspicion that the punishment nominally established was not designed to be executed, but also to deprive the law of that wholesome influence over the evil-disposed, which comes from the conviction that no one adjudged guilty can avoid the uniform and impartial enforcement of whatever penalty the legislature may under all circumstances consider best calculated to protect society.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

It is cheaper and more effective and beneficent to prevent crime by removing its causes, than to allow these to ripen into criminal acts which require punishment. A large part of this work of prevention is within the sphere of personal moral effort; yet that important portion which consists in removing the hindrances to right conduct, and repressing the temptations to vice interposed by men in their relations as citizens, comes confessedly within the domain of law. Indeed, no government fulfils its mission which forgets that the State can in this way do much to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. So large a proportion of pauperism and crime arises from intemperance, of which the dram shop is the prolific cause, that all citizens who have regard for the public safety and welfare, as well as the highest court of the nation, unite in affirming the principle that the liquor traffic is a source of grave peril to society, against which it is the right and duty of the State to protect itself by such enactments as the legislative authority shall consider best calculated to that end.

On this well settled principle has rested all the legislations ever had in restraint of the liquor traffic, whether involving the principle of license or prohibition. For more than two hundred years, first in the parent Province and Commonwealth, and subsequently in the State of Maine, a thorough trial was had of the license system, in every form that could be devised. This experience led to so wide spread a conviction that any system of licensing dram shops is nearly powerless to repress the temptations which promote intemperance, that in 1851 this State adopted the policy of prohibiting drinking houses and tippling shops altogether, and authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, by agents appointed for that purpose. This system has had a trial of only twenty-two years; yet its success, in this brief period, has on the whole been so much greater than that of any other plan yet devised, that prohibition may be said to be accepted by a large majority of the people as the proper policy of this State towards drinking houses and tippling shops; though a trial as other systems that preceded it. By dealing in this spirit with a question affecting so momentous interests, there will ultimately be substantial agreement among all good citizens on such a policy as experience shall have shown to be the most effective in repressing the evils of the liquor traffic. To this end, such an investigation into the effects of the traffic, and the results of legislation to suppress or restrain the same, as is contemplated by a proposition introduced into Congress by one of the Representatives from this State, could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

It would be unwise for any one to claim that prohibition has entirely suppressed or can entirely suppress the dram shop. It is as impossible as for human enactments to entirely prevent theft, robbery, arson or even murder. Indeed, any effective enactments against practices which are exceptionally profitable, and at the same time pander to men's appetites and passions, are peculiarly difficult of thorough enforcement, as has always been found the case with statutes prohibiting gambling saloons and houses of ill-fame, as well as drinking houses and tippling shops. The true test of the merits of such legislation, of whatever character, is not whether it entirely uproots the evils prohibited; but whether on the whole it does not repress as effectually as any system that can be devised. Where our prohibitory laws have been well enforced, few will deny that they have accomplished great good. In more than three-fourths of the State, especially in the rural portions, where forty years since intoxicating liquors were as freely and commonly sold as any article of merchandise, public sentiment has secured such an enforcement of those laws, that there are now in these districts few open bars; and even secret sales are so much reduced as to make drunkenness in the rural towns comparatively rare. The exceptions to this state of things are mainly in some of the cities and larger villages, where public sentiment on this question is usually not so well sustained as in towns more remote from the tide of immigration. But even in these places our prohibitory legislation has always been enforced to some extent, and not infrequently with much thoroughness; and has never been without that important influence for good which all laws in moral directions exert. Constant, uniform and impartial enforcement, to the highest practicable standard, is required in any municipality, in order to obtain the full benefit of any system of legislation in restraint of the liquor traffic. Under our system of government, where the public sentiment of municipalities even will have great influence in controlling the measure of enforcement of this as well as other laws, the only permanent remedy for any laxity in this direction in exceptional localities, ultimately lies in such a quickening of public opinion as will either give new energy and purpose to local officers in power, or will secure the election of other men in their places. For it should be remembered that local officers are primarily required to enforce the laws against drinking-houses and tippling-shops, and can do this work, if they will, much more satisfactorily and effectively than any others.

In addition to the duties thus imposed on local officers, the act of 1872, and the executive orders issued in compliance therewith, make it the duty of sheriffs to inquire into all violations of these and other laws of the State, within their respective counties, and to institute legal proceedings against such violations. The act also imposes upon County Attorneys the duty of directing inquiries before the grand jury into such violations, and of prosecuting persons indicted and securing the prompt sentence of such as shall be convicted. If either of these officers shall wilfully refuse or neglect to discharge the duties imposed upon him, evidence of the specific instances of such refusal or neglect, as contemplated by the act and the constitution, may be presented to the executive, and if he is satisfied that the charges are sustained, it will be his duty to bring such fact to the attention of the Legislature at the earliest practical day, whereupon that body may request the removal of the delinquent officer.

While such a remedy as this is provided for exceptional cases of delinquency, yet it will rarely be found that any of these officers will wilfully refuse or neglect to do his duty, where he is made to feel that the public sentiment will sustain him. Where this sentiment is not strong enough in a county either to urge existing officers to a faithful discharge of their duty, or, in case of their neglect, to secure the election of men who will do their duty, the ultimate remedy must be sought, under our system, through such instrumentalities as will arouse and elevate public opinion.

Valuable and indispensable as is the prohibitory system of legislation for the repression of drinking-houses and tippling shops, whose fruits are drunkenness, ignorance, brutality, waste, pauperism, crime, impaired health, shattered intellect, premature decay and untimely death, it should not be forgotten that the efficiency of law, as well as the power of those moral instrumentalities which law only supplements, depend on the constancy and energy with which labors are directed to maintain a high standard of public sentiment on this question. In so glorious a moral work as this, every good citizen should unite his sympathies and efforts.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[The Governor endorses the suggestion made in the reports of the Adjutant General and Major General Chamberlain, in favor of sustaining the present Militia organization of the State, and making provision for an annual encampment.]

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

The national government has during the past year, paid the sum of $1,224,640 to 10,860 pensioners in Maine; and this State, under the direction of the Adjutant General, the sum of $21,646 to aid soldiers' families; $2,477 to aid in the support of soldiers' orphans under the charge of the Board of Guardians; and $10,000 for support of the soldiers' orphans at the Bath Home, and $1,000 at the Bangor Home. I suggest that the Board of Guardians of Indigent Orphans of soldiers and seamen, be abolished, and their duties and funds transferred to the Pension Department of the Adjutant General's office, which can discharge this trust more conveniently, systematically and economically than under the present system. It will be incumbent on you either to continue in force the pension act of 1871, which expired by limitation at the close of 1873; or if this shall not seem to fully meet the obligations of the State to enact another law more liberal in its provisions.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Bangor Home is a general Orphan Asylum, eminently deserving of the contribution of a generous people; and so far as it cares for indigent orphans of soldiers, it should receive aid from the State. The Bath Home has at the present time nearly 60 children in its charge, all but three of whom are soldiers' orphans; and has found homes for other soldiers' orphans in private families during the year. This work reflects the highest honor on those liberal minded men and women who have contributed to found a Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and deserves a continuance of the bounty of the State.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In view of the fact that the thirtieth day of May of each year has been designated by the Grand Army of the Republic as the Soldiers' Memorial Day, and is every year coming to be more generally dedicated to services commemorative of the noble men who in the late struggle for national life gave their lives in defence of the Union, the Governor recommends that the day shall be made a legal holiday. He also recommends the appointment of a Board of five Directors to represent the State at the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of National Independence, at Philadelphia, during the summer of 1876.

MAINE IN THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

By an act of Congress passed a few years since, the several States were invited to furnish not exceeding two marble or bronze statues of citizens illustrious for their patriotism or distinguished services, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, which was set apart as a National Statuary Hall. Many States, including all of New England, except Maine and New Hampshire, have responded to the invitation. It would be peculiarly appropriate for you to take such preliminary action as might result in giving this State, on the approaching centennial anniversary of American Independence, the honor of contributing to this national collection the statue of Major General Knox, the distinguished citizen soldier, whose illustrious services, both in the struggle that gave our nation birth, and subsequently in the cabinet of Washington, have conferred imperishable renown upon the State and the nation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners gives a detailed account of the progress and condition of the important railroad interests of the State, and makes recommendations to which your attention is directed. Inasmuch as the Board of Railroad Commissioners must, from the growing importance of railroads, be charged with as high and delicate duties, within the sphere in which they act, as are imposed even upon the courts of justice, I suggest whether it would not better comport with the dignity of the State and the independence of the office, if the salaries of the Commissioners should be paid from the State Treasury, and the State itself should assess the several railroad corporations for the amount of the same.

Railroads have become so indispensable an agency in the material development of a State, and exert so important an influence over the public interests, as to make the laws relating to them worthy of your thoughtful attention. The pressing necessity for the extension of new railroads into large sections of our State, as yet partially or wholly destitute of means of communication so essential to their convenience and development, and the partial competition afforded by exceptional facilities for water communication, have thus far made restrictions on railroad corporations in the public interest, seem to be less essential than in many other States. The fact that such a feeling of confidence exists to a great extent, makes the present time peculiarly favorable for such a careful revision of our railroad legislation as will, on the one hand, impose upon railway corporations just responsibilities and restraints; and on the other hand, properly protect invested capital, and inspire that public confidence which is so essential to the true interests of railroads, as well as of communities.

Inasmuch as railroad corporations are granted extraordinary powers which partake of the nature of sovereignty, it is only with many limitations and restrictions that they can be said to be private corporations at all. Railroads should not and can not be regarded simply, or even principally, as the property of individuals, to be managed as they please. They are public works, no matter by whose capital built; and while the rights of property in them may not be violated, yet it is the right and duty of the State to see to it that they are so managed as to serve the public to superior as they to every other use. The unexpected rapidity, and so expensive is the construction of competing lines, that railroads are practically, and not necessarily in any offensive sense, monopolies along their respective lines of business; and unless there is some power to restrain them expressly or impliedly reserved in the control of the State, as there always is in other grants of exclusive privileges, they may not only impose such freight and passenger tax on the people as to control markets and destroy or build up communities, but they may discriminate between citizens and localities in a way intolerable and even indispensable as railroads may be to a community, so long as these corporations are servants, yet, in view of the tendency to a combination of their interests and aggregation of their capital in the hands of a few, if they are allowed to become masters, a large part of the benefits which the public have a right to expect from them will be lost, and the corporations become sources of oppression and public peril.

In authorizing the formation of railroad corporations hereafter—whether by special legislation or as is preferable, by general law—care should be taken to include such provisions as will remove all doubts as to the right of the State to exercise such supervision as the public interests may require. The question as to how far the legislature may exercise control of the railroad corporations which it has heretofore chartered—the most of them with peculiar privileges and powers, is still in some important aspects an open one, although judicial decisions are gradually developing legislative rights which these corporations have steadily denied. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that railroad corporations are common carriers, as that office is defined by the common law, at least so far as to require them to provide sufficient and convenient methods of transportation, and to carry passengers and freight for all persons without distinction and without unjust discrimination; even if not on such terms as may be determined to be reasonable. It has also been held that a railroad corporation may be judicially deprived of its franchises for a non-use or misuse of them; and that notwithstanding the ownership of a railway may be private, yet the use is public, and the right of a public highway. As a necessary consequence of this, the court added by way of argument that "the legislature is the exclusive judge of the mode of use," and this carries with it the right to make such provisions and impose such restrictions as the legislature may think necessary for public convenience, as well as safety.

While the importance of this subject demands a careful preliminary investigation and inquiry into such facts relating to the railroad systems of this and other States, as will furnish the *data* for a judicious and intelligent revision of our railroad laws,—which inquiry, either through the Railroad Commissioners or some other commission, I most earnestly recommend,—yet there are some features of legislation of so immediate and obvious necessity as, it seems to me, they need not be deferred.

Of this character is a general law for the formation of railroad corporations and constructions of railroads. Hitherto this has been done by special charter, and has involved not only all the evils incident to ordinary special legislation, but also, at least in some other States, in cases where proposed roads were supposed to conflict with existing railways, those fearfully demoralizing practices to which great corporations sometimes resort to defeat or promote legislative measures. These evils would be entirely avoided by a general law authorizing a suitable number of persons, under restrictions which carefully protected private as well as public interests, to construct railroads between such points as they desired, and could obtain the right to build. By thus facilitating the construction of railroads on a free basis, subject to the same laws of trade that regulate other business transactions, they would be built wherever the demands of transportation justified, or communities could furnish the requisite means. Although, on account of the expense of the construction of railroads, even free railroading will by no means secure the same competition in this as in other business, yet its tendency would be in that direction, and its influence healthy. It would serve, on the one hand, to moderate the demands of railroad corporations from a knowledge that competition might spring up; on the other hand, to some extent relieve such corporation from the odium which attaches to monopolies sustained by law,

Existing laws, as it seems to me, fail to confer upon the Railroad Commissioners powers which are essential to secure the convenience, even if they do the safety of the public. These commissioners should have power to order that additional station or transportation facilities be furnished by a railroad to any town through which it may pass, where, after hearing and investigation, they may regard these facilities insufficient. They should have authority to require railroads to connect at such points as they may judge the public interest requires; and when the roads cannot agree upon connecting terms, should have power to adjust such differences. It is unjust to the public that they should suffer in consequence of disagreements between different roads preventing such connection of their lines as is necessary to secure the public convenience. Without such a provision, it will be in the power of existing trunk lines to compel new roads seeking an outlet, to submit to such severe terms as may seriously impair the value of the latter, and prove prejudicial to the public interests.

There are other directions in which, sooner or later, legislation will be found necessary. While railroad corporations are clearly required, by common carriers, to transport passengers and freight for all persons, without distinction, and without unjust discrimination, yet as the remedies for a breach of these duties all rest on the common law and not on statute, there are great difficulties in the way of any private individual enforcing his rights against a powerful corporation, unless there shall be legislation to facilitate.

Inasmuch as it must ever be the aim of the managers of a railroad corporation to make the net earnings sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness and stock of the road, the law should guard against the serious evils which have resulted in some States from what is popularly known as "watering stock," by absolutely prohibiting the issue of any stock, except for a consideration of money, labor or property equal to the par value of such stock; or of any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, except for such consideration equal to, perhaps, eighty per cent. of their value. So much danger is incident to the growing practice of railroad corporations, in purchasing and holding real and personal property for other purposes than those necessary to carry on the business for which they are incorporated, that it may well to consider whether all such transactions should not be more clearly forbidden by law.

These and other considerations bearing upon this important subject, should receive your careful attention.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In whatever direction you may feel called upon to exercise your authority as law-makers, too much care cannot be exercised to avoid private and special legislation, so far as possible. As a general principle, laws should be general in their character and uniform in their operations; for it is the business of government to protect the rights of all rather than the interests of a few. Too often private and special legislation is only a device to secure exceptional privileges at the expense of the people. It is the parent of that growing lobby system which is always injurious to the public interests; and when supported by powerful corporations or interests, becomes a source of demoralization and positive danger.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In view of the late financial complications, the annual report of the Bank Examiner, which will be laid before you at an early day, will be read with unusual interest. Savings Banks have become so generally distributed, and their financial operations have grown to such magnitude, that they afford a very correct indication of the material prosperity of the people. For this reason it is gratifying to know that on the third of November the amount of deposits in the fifty-six Savings Banks in Maine, was $29,556,528.84—an increase of $8,402,190.81, since the previous annual examination; and that the number of depositors was 91,898—an increase of 10,078. The Examiner, who seems to have conducted his investigations with great fidelity and thoroughness, finds these banks, for the most part, conducted with the greatest care, and with an earnest desire to conform both to the spirit of the law, and of the well-settled principle that Savings Institutions should regard safety first and profit secondary.

In this view I can but commend the Examiner for the important step which he has taken in including in his detailed report of the condition of the several banks, a full statement of the nature of the resources of each. Such a public statement as this is due to every depositor, and will exercise a most beneficial influence in deterring the guardians of these institutions from investing in doubtful securities which promise large returns. The fact that among the securities of these banks, are reported more than three millions of dollars in Western Railroad bonds and stocks, and more than four millions in State, county and municipal bonds—many of the latter—out of the limits of New England, leads the Examiner to recommend legislation designed to discourage if not prohibit such investments. Any proper legislation that will tend to retain the large accumulations of the savings of the people, within our own borders, will not only conduce to the safety of the banks, but also materially promote the development of the State.

The recommendations of the Examiner relative to providing an adequate penalty for violations of the Savings Bank law, and also for legislation to discourage the use of these institutions for large temporary investments, are worthy of your serious attention. When it is remembered that the deposits in the Savings Banks of Maine have already reach 1 five and a half millions more than the aggregate capital and deposits of the National Banks in this State, the importance of the subject will be properly estimated.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MAINE.

You will rejoice with me over so unmistakeable indications that Maine has entered upon a career of marked prosperity. Although temporarily checked by the recent financial panic, yet there is reason to believe that the progress of our material developement will be unexampled during the next decade. Abundant evidence of this prosperity is afforded by the admirable and wonderfully complete report of the State Statistician, which will be laid before you in printed form at an early day, and cannot fail to show the importance and value of the undertaking, which has been so successfully accomplished with so small means, in so short a time. Such an annual survey of the wealth and industries of the State, will serve not only to bring prominently before the capitalists of other States the extent and variety of our resources, but also to give our own people a stronger faith than ever in the future of Maine.

We have been ready, perhaps too ready, to concede that Maine is not a good agricultural State. Yet with all the drawback of climate and soil, it is capable of demonstration that the farmers in those portions of our State where manufacturing and industrial operations have developed home markets, are as prosperous as those of States which have a more genial climate and a more fertile soil, but are farther removed from the consumer. The State Industrial Commissioner estimates that the hay crop of Maine for 1873, was about two million tons, worth twenty-five millions of dollars—several times the value of the wheat crop of any State of the fertile west with an equal population. The value of our dairy products, which are rapidly increasing, was over two millions of dollars; and of all productions of the farm, including live stock, nearly fifty seven millions of dollars. Yet the territory in Maine thus far reached by the tiller of the soil, is much smaller than that which is still a wilderness. Not to speak of the great body of unsettled productive land lying between the Androscoggin and Penobscot, there still remain unimproved, nearly three millions of acres in the Aroostook region, which surpasses in size the territory of Massachusetts, has a soil equal in depth and fertility to that of any portion of the Union, and is capable of supporting a population of a million persons. The fact that immigration from this State to the great west, has practically ceased, and that the tide has to some extent turned eastward, unmistakeably indicates that even as an agricultural State, Maine has a promising future. Whatever policy will give needed encouragement to those rural pursuits which engross the energies of a majority of our citizens, should be pursued,—not simply because it will promote the interests of so many citizens, but also and especially because thereby will be laid the most enduring foundations for the material and moral prosperity of the whole State.

It is to such a development of our natural resources as will create home markets, that those engaged in agricultural pursuits must look for a permanent promotion of their interests. In these resources Maine occupies a pre-eminent position.—Within a few years, indeed, our manufacturing, commercial, mechanical and mining industries have wonderfully expanded. The value of the cotton manufactures of the State for the past year, was nearly twelve and a half millions of dollars; of the manufactures of wool, seven millions; boots and shoes—an industry that is developed with remarkable rapidity—nearly nine millions; leather, four millions; paper, three millions; flour and grist-mill products, two and a quarter millions; iron, cast and forged, two and a half millions; machinery, two and a half millions; edge-tools, nearly three-fourths of a million; oil-cloths, a million and a half; boots half a million; fertilizers, nearly eighty thousand; menhaden and kerosene oils, half a million; fisheries, more than three fourths of a million; and canned products of fruit and sea, a million and three-fourths. The value of the ice cut from our rivers was over half a million dollars; of the granite quarried from our rock-bound shores and hills, four and a half millions; of the lime burned from the abundant materials at hand, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; and of the lumber cut from the immense forests, which, with proper care, may be handed down to future generations, nearly ten millions of dollars.

But, if possible, more encouraging still, not only only on account of the immediate value of the industry itself, but also because of its great influence on national prosperity, is the revival of ship-building along our coast and rivers, as evidenced by returns showing that during the past year there have been built in Maine 276 vessels, with a tonnage of 89,817 tons, valued at nearly five and a half millions of dollars—more than double the tonnage of 1872, and larger even than any one of the prosperous years of this industry before the rebellion. And what is more hopeful yet, the indications are that if Congress shall continue, and if possible extend the wise policy adopted to promote the development of American commerce, and the consequent growth of American power and influence on the ocean and in foreign lands, we may reasonably look for such prosperity of our ship-building interests as has never before been known.

Gratifying as are the statistics which show that our agricultural productions, representing values wrung from the soil, have reached nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars; and our manufacturing and other industrial products, representing the values of raw materials as well as of labor, have reached ninety-six millions of dollars, an increase of 22 per cent within three years,—making the aggregate value of the products of Maine soil and industry for the year 1873, nearly one hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars,—yet even these figures give but a faint idea of the magnitude of the natural resources of the State. I have spoken of the great extent of fertile territory yet awaiting the tiller of the soil, but which cannot be well reached until our railroad system, which has increased from 245 miles in 1850 to 905 miles in 1874, shall be extended into new regions. The beginning that has been made in supplying the increasing demand for the crystal ice of our rivers and ponds; in quarrying from our inexhaustible granite beds the most beautiful and enduring building material known to art; in meeting the growing demand for the excellent slate which has already been found to occupy a belt that stretches eighty miles between the Kennebec and Penobscot; in furnishing commerce with a desirable quality of charcoal iron from the immense supplies of ore in Piscataquis, Penobscot and Aroostook; and even in developing an important business from the tide of visitors to whom our charming natural scenery in the interior, and salubrious summer atmosphere on the coast, are an increasing attraction,—all shadow forth somewhat of the future that is in store for the State. Our commercial opportunities are unsurpassed. Including the windings of the shore, Maine has from two to three thousand miles of coast-line, notched with safe and commodious harbors, and indented with bays and inlets, while navigable waters extend far into the interior. Situated in the great highway of commerce across the continent, this State presents commercial possibilities which may well inspire the highest hope.

It is, however, when the magnificent water-power of Maine is considered, that this State stands forth the first in the Union, and presents resources which when developed will make it second to no other. Indeed, few, if any, portions of the earth's surface approach Maine in the extent, volume, momentum and constancy of its water-power. One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight lakes, at an average elevation of six hundred feet above the sea, form the head waters of five thousand one hundred and fifty-one streams, which go rushing down towards the ocean, creating over three thousand water-powers, which afford a force measured by not less than one million horse powers, and equal to the working energy of thirteen million men. When it is remembered that not a thousandth part of the water-power of the State is as yet harnessed to machinery, some faint idea of the almost boundless extent of our manufacturing resources may be obtained. It is for you, gentlemen, in your public capacity; for you in your several private spheres; for every citizen, who takes a just pride in having Maine become the great and grandly prosperous State for which God designed her, to lend your energies in such directions as will tend to the development of so magnificent resources.

In this great work, as well as in every measure calculated to promote the material and moral interests of our beloved State, I shall take pleasure in earnestly co-operating with you. Invoking the favor and guidance of that kind Providence who is over states and nations, as well as individuals, may we severally consecrate ourselves to the work before us.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

January 8, 1874.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, January 10, 1874.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.
$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices

Mr. C. S. AYER will canvas Lincoln county during the ensuing month.

Mr. S. N. TABER, our agent, will call upon Subscribers in Kennebec, during the month of January.

An Appeal to our Patrons.

The publishers of the Maine FARMER regret to be obliged by the unusual stringency of the times, to make an appeal to their patrons. Many of our subscribers are in arrears for the paper, the aggregate indebtedness making a very large amount, which we sorely need at the present time to defray the heavy current expenses of publication. Will our friends consider us in this emergency by promptly remitting either wholly or in part, the amount due to this office.

As an inducement to an immediate compliance with this request, we renew the liberal offer made to our subscribers last year, of which we trust all concerned will take advantage, viz:

All persons in arrears who will send us the amount now due, at the rate of $2 per year and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past indebtedness, and for a year's subscription in advance. THIS OFFER TO STAND OPEN UNTIL THE 15th OF JANUARY, 1874. All payments made at this office, or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.

The Spanish Crisis.

The news from Spain is exciting and the developements of the next few days will be watched with great interest. The reports received by cable are somewhat meagre, but are sufficient to indicate that a crisis has been reached in State affairs at Madrid. On Saturday last the Cortes or Spanish Assembly was convened, and listened to an

COUNTY ITEMS. In the malpractice case, Ballou vs. Prescott, the parties residing in Monmouth, the jury brought in a sealed verdict last Thursday morning. They found for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $400. —The Gardiner *Journal* says on Monday morning Joseph Hill, at work in the excelsior factory of James Walker at Gardiner, got his right hand caught in the planer and had it taken off. He had to have it amputated just below the elbow.—The Kennebec *Journal* says that Mrs. Sarah Hitchings of West Waterville, has given $50 for the purchase of a library for the Cold Water Templars, on condition that an equal amount be raised by the citizens for the same purpose. The conditions have been met, and a hundred dollar library has been purchased and placed in the Hall occupied by the Cold Water Templars.—The South China Social Library Society, held its 44th annual meeting on New Year's eve. The following officers were elected: President, Eli Jones; Secretary, J. W. Jacob; Librarian and Treasurer, Cyrus Estes; Standing Committee, Eli Jones, T. M. Jackson and Wm. A. Jones.—The Gardiner *Reporter* says about every available point on the Kennebec, suitable for stacking ice, is said to be secured by somebody, and should the prospects warrant, a lively scene may be looked for along the banks of the river. The weather, South and West, is watched with more than usual interest about this time.—The Gardiner *Reporter* says there is a great scarcity of water in some parts of Gardiner, wells and cisterns being nearly dry.—The People's Bank at Waterville makes a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. —A Lodge of Odd Fellows is to be instituted at Waterville on Wednesday, Jan. 14th.—Wednesday morning, of last week, about four o'clock, the storehouse belonging to B. Shaw, near his oakum mill in Gardiner, was destroyed. Loss about $600.

☞ The *Advertiser* says that the Hon. J. H. Burleigh, member of Congress from the first district, is trying to get a pension for Mrs. Mary S. Prince of Portland, who certainly has reason to be proud of the military record of her family, and may well claim some token of the gratitude of her country. Mrs. Prince is the widow of Sewell Prince, a soldier of the war of 1812, and during five generations all but two of the male members of her family have served in the army or navy. From the time when the colonial forces took the field against the l'equots down to the close of the late rebellion, there has been no struggle except the speck of war in Florida in which her family has not been represented.

☞ The Arapiles, Spanish man-of-war, has bad luck. After being imprisoned in the dock for weeks by the accidental sinking of the troublesome coal barge, she was towed out on Friday in the full hope of tardy liberty. She floated gracefully and the crew were just giving three cheers at their escape, when the luckless craft stuck fast in the mud, where she is likely to remain for some time. When the captain and crew became convinced that they were on bottom their disgust knew no bounds, and they charge the mishap on the United States authorities.

☞ The *Progressive Age* says that Gordon, the convicted murderer, seems bound to take life easy, what there is left to him. He has not shed so many tears nor exhibited any thing like as much contrition since his confinement in jail as many of the young men, who have been committed for getting drunk. His mother made her farewell visit to him, a few days ago. No particular emotion was exhibited by either at meeting or parting. His counsel, it is understood, has withdrawn his exceptions and motion for a new trial, and he will be sentenced at the coming January term.

☞ The Calais *Times* publishes a report of the ship-building in Passamaquoddy district last year, which was lacking in the recent report of the Boston *Journal*. The tonnage built and estimated to be built in the district is 9,585.60, the number of vessels, 41. In 1872 there was built in the Belfast district eleven vessels, having a tonnage of 3,719 tons. In 1873 the number of vessels built was sixteen, and the number of tons 5,427. This makes the total tonnage built in the State in the year 1873 up to 92,275.18, and the number of vessels 178; the best year's work in the ship-building business ever done in the State.

☞ There is great excitement among the masons of New York over the reported murder of Nathaniel French, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Bermudas and representative Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, who arrived in that city in July last from Havana, since which time he has been missing. It is now ascertained that soon after his arrival he was brutally beaten, subsequently died and was buried in the Potters' Field. The discovered and identified remains are to be removed to another place of interment.

☞ Mr. Albert Aimee, an old citizen of Kittery, was found dead in his bed, Thursday, at his residence at the Foreside. Mr. Aimee had been employed at the navy yard, and was last seen alive on Christmas day. His neighbors not seeing him about as usual, suspecting something was the matter, went to his house, where he lived by himself, and discovered him dead. He was formerly a stage driver and handled the lines for a number of years between Kittery, Foreside and Portsmouth.

☞ Saturday morning, the large dwelling-house with outbuildings, attached, belonging to Zenas Lane, Esq., of Poland, was found to be on fire, and was wholly consumed. The fire took in a shed before any one was stirring in the house, and was so far advanced when discovered as to be beyond control. A portion of the furniture was saved. The opinion is expressed that it may have taken from ashes; if not it must have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* has just received a letter from Charles H. True, esq., editor of the Dakota *Republican*, in which he repudiates the idea of being as all dead; although the newspapers so generally recorded his demise. He is now engaged in arranging an obituary album, from notices of his supposed death, which appeared in many journals, and deems it fortunate that they are of so kindly a nature as to afford not unpleasant reading to the subject thereof.

☞ The Gazette says as the down train on the Piscataquis branch was approaching Dover Tuesday morning, a farmer undertook to drive over a crossing in front of it. The engine struck the sled, smashed it into "stove-lengths," threw the horse into fits, causing him to execute some manœuvres not laid down in cavalry tactics, and pitched the driver heels over head some rods away, into a convenient snowdrift. Fortunately he was not injured, nor was his horse; but the sled, as a sled, is of no furthur use.

☞ The King of the Sandwich Islands, it is stated by the Honolulu papers, cannot live but a short time. As he has no direct heirs, a strife has already commenced in regard to succession to the throne. Conspicuous among the aspirants are David Kalakana, a native, and Mrs. C. R. Bishop, who is known to many persons in Bangor, where she has visited.

☞ The President has sent to the Senate the name of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain; Gen. J. C. Caldwell as Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, in place of J. L. Stevens resigned; Ebenezar Knowlton of Montville, Me., Consul at Valparaiso, in place of Gen. Caldwell promoted, and Edward L. Baker of Illinois to be Consul at Buenos Ayres.

☞ Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford of Massachusetts has been nominated by the President as Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the Treaty of Washington, to adjust the fisheries question, a gentleman eminently qualified, both in point of legal attainments and practical business knowledge, for the position.

Items of Maine News.

Steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at Mobile Sunday.

The Telegraph reports several cases of scarlet fever at Brunswick.

Partridges are plenty in Lewiston, and sell at 15 cents each.

The new court house in Skowhegan is to be dedicated some time in February.

Judge Virgin holds the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Piscataquis county.

Bangor is said to be flooded with counterfeit fifty cent scrip.

The Bangor firemen receive $45 and $50 each per year. The hosemen get the largest pay.

The Journal says there is a great scarcity of water in Belfast, and that wells and cisterns are getting dry.

The trains on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad will be run as usual the remainder of the winter.

The Journal says there was a slight fire in the picker of one of the mills on Wednesday, but it was extinguished quickly.

Remonstrances against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law are being largely signed in Bangor.

Judge Jotham Lippincott died at Columbia Falls, Dec. 26. He has been in poor health for many years.

Five new men have joined the Freshmen class in Bowdoin College during the vacation, giving it a total of 75 pupils.

Thomas M. Bradbury, Superintendent of the city farm at Biddeford, died Thursday, after an illness of some four months.

Hon. D. K. Chase of Calais, fell at his residence last Sunday week, and broke both bones of one of his legs a little above the ankle.

The ladies of Calais are moving to prevent the sale of ale and all other intoxicating liquors within the limits of that city.

The sheriff seized thirteen boxes of liquor from the office of the Eastern Express Company at Rockland, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Littlefield of Stockton, celebrated their golden wedding on Christmas day.

Nineteen intentions of marriage were recorded at the City Clerk's office in Bangor, during the month of December.

The Reporter says the store of Mr. Danforth, in Norridgewock, was entered on the night of Dec. 16th and cloths, &c., of the value of $150 were stolen.

Jos. Gunnison, formerly of Gunnison's Express, but for some years past an Inspector of Customs at Calais, died Friday aged 75.

Two boys were playing with a loaded gun at Crippen's Camp last Monday, when the piece was accidentally discharged, wounding one of them in the abdomen.

Petitions asking the Legislature to submit to the voters of Somerset county the shire-town question, are being circulated for signatures in Norridgewock and vicinity.

Frank Russell of Bethel, while at work in the woods in Errol, was struck by a falling tree and received severe injuries to his spine and leg. He is not expected to live.

"Prof." Haynes succeeded in giving gullible parties $85 worth of instruction in three-card monte on the E. & N. A. passenger train Wednesday.

The News says last Sunday Waldoboro lost in a very sudden manner two of her best citizens—Mr. Geo. Engley and Mr. Jacob Creamer.

A preliminary meeting of prominent lumbermen will soon be holden at Bangor to arrange for a convention of Maine and New Brunswick lumber operators.

The Camden Herald says they talk of having horse cars in Lincolnville, to carry lime rock from the quarries in the centre of the town to the lime kilns at the beach.

The Journal says the shipments of boots and shoes from Auburn and Lewiston last week were 176 cases to 293 for the preceding and 318 for the corresponding week of last year.

Pembroke Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, is the most prosperous division in this State. It numbers 187 members and has $1923 in its treasury.

Sixteen couples recorded their intentions of marriage during the month of December in the office of the Rockland City Clerk, that functionary himself being among the number.

Warren Lewis of Kittery rested his gun in the snow and then leaned on the muzzle. The snow gave way, the gun was discharged and a thumb and finger were shattered.

The Sanford Steamboat Company has purchased some shore property in Belfast, with the view of extending the wharf accommodations of the company.

William H. Simpson, Esq., the witty editor of the Belfast Journal, is recovering from the attack of inflamation of the eyes, from which he has suffered for several weeks.

The Camden Herald states that a woman in the town of Washington recently gave birth to triplets. She had previously four children, the oldest of which was two and a half years the four being two sets of twins.

Wooley of Lewiston, says he has stuffed in 1873 425 birds, and he adds: "Prof. Stanton of Bates College, now has a complete collection of Maine birds, by far the most valuable in existence."

The cost of board of prisoners in Auburn jail is $3 per week. The Journal says it is proposed to put the workshop connected with the jail into immediate operation in the manufacture of shoes.

The News chronicles the arrival of a schooner at the mouth of the river, 45 days from Darien, Georgia, and seems to think she has been surveying the coast—having been in every port from Georgia to Maine.

The fire in Calais which destroyed the livery stable connected with the International, and badly damaged the hotel itself, and the dwelling house of Mr. D. M. Gardner, was caused by the breaking of a kerosene lamp in the hands of one of the hostlers.

The Journal says the house of W. B. Davis of East Poland, which was burned Monday evening, Dec. 29th, was insured for $400. The household goods in the lower part of the house were saved.

The safe of Messrs. N. A. & S. H. Burbee of Rockland, was robbed of about $150 Thursday. The safe was left unlocked, which made the theft an easy job. The case is under investigation. There is a clue to the parties.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Sanborn of Elliot, against one Kennard of Boston, for writing a slanderous article in the Boston Herald reflecting on the good character of Mr. S., will be tried at the next term of court in Saco. Five thousand dollars is the amount of ad damnum.

The Age says the Clark tannery in Liberty was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $1000; insurance $400. Freeman Doty, who occupied a portion of the second story as a shoemaker's shop, lost in tools, &c., $250; no insurance.

The Lincoln county News, published at Waldoboro', begins the year as a weekly paper, published by Samuel L. Miller, the former proprietor, and Charles M. Atwood, recently of Augusta. The paper is very neatly printed and well gotten up.

There have been appointed the following deputies by J. H. Chapman, Sheriff of Somerset County; Cyrus Bradbury, Mercer, jailor and crier; Josiah Tilton, Skowhegan; Geo. O. Brown, Fairfield; I. J. Walker, New Portland: Geo. Greenleaf, S[illegible] L. Lucas, St. Albans.

Saturday last, Jerry Gunnison of Kittery Point, was about to get into the boat at the lower bridge at Seavey's Island, when the staging gave way and precipitated him into the water. He was in in the water about twenty minutes, and had drifted to the upper bridge when he was rescued by two men on the island.

The following is a list of patents issued to Maine Inventors under date of Dec. 16th, 1873: P. D. Cummings, Portland, grinding machine. W. H. Foye, Portland, bill and paper file. C. D. Brown and E. B. Dennison, Portland, manufacture of paper pulp. G. H. Meriam, Portland, automatic attachment for car couplings.

The Lewiston Journal chronicles a probably fatal accident which occurred to an ignorant Canadian-French woman on New Year's night, in that city, who undertook to fill a lighted kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded, set the clothes of Madame Gamarcha on fire and she was so terribly burned that it is feared she will not recover.

Hon. Justice Clifford of the U. S. Supreme Court and resident of Portland, has been appointed Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington—a dignity heretofore conferred upon Chief Justices—and presided over the last meeting of that body.

The Bangor Commercial says General Freight Agent Cram of the E. & N. A. Railroad, has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the transportion over that road, the Maine Central and the European of an immense amount of freight for the lower provinces which, owing to the early closing of the St. Lawrence, has been kept back in the upper provinces.

The Sunrise says the Crouse Brothers have increased their force in the woods to 115 men and 53 horses. They have a contract to put in 5,000,000 feet. There never was a time so favorable for putting in a large amount of lumber as it has been so far this winter. One of Crouse's teams put in 160 logs in one day.

Congressional Summary.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE. The Senate met at noon.

The chair laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the government. Tabled.

Mr. Edmunds reported back the House bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage. He said that he had no hesitation in stating that the committee agreed substantially in the amendments.

By Mr. Cragin—A resolution requesting the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General to communicate the number of officers and employes connected with their respective departments, who are furnished with official postage stamps, and if it is the custom where writing to parties not connected with the Department, for information, to enclose an official stamp for prepayment.

By Mr. Wright—A resolution inquiring into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. on the compensation of all officers of the government whose salaries exceed $10,000 annually.

On motion of Mr. Wright the House bill to establish the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, was taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, striking out the first three sections and substituting a section repealing the act of March 3, 1873, and fixing the salaries as they were prior to the passage of that act, and further providing that the compensation of the several heads of the departments be $8000 annually.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment that monthly payments for all Congressmen be made at such a rate that will make their aggregate for the whole Congress of $5000 per annum.

Mr. Logan opposed Mr. Pratt's amendment, contending that the people only desired the repeal of the bill as it stands, for the future. He wanted the salaries of all reduced alike, excepting that of the President and Supreme Court. He said they were willing to reduce the pay of laboring men around the Capitol, because they were afraid the people would not send them back to the Senate, and he would oppose any bill that does not wipe out entirely the salary bill. He wanted the salaries of all subordinates reduced, as well as Congressmen.

HOUSE. The session of the House was resumed with a pretty full attendance of members, and densely crowded galleries.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General to detail medical officers to visit the towns where cholera prevailed during 1873, and confer with the health authorities and resident physicians as to all facts of importance in reference to such epidemic, and make a detailed report the first of January, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, $28,449,916, which was made a special order for Tuesday of next week. The House then resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. Frye of Maine, said the bill commended itself without any speech from him.

Mr. Harris of Va., opposed the bill, and contended that Congress had no right to interfere with internal legislation of States. He appealed to the House if a negro was the equal of a white man, whereupon Mr. Lynch of Mississippi, arose amid great laughter, but Harris would not yield the floor, saying he was addressing whites, and did not intend negroes should interfere.

A. H. Stephens desired an hour to make a speech against the bill.

E. R. Hoar objected unless Mr. Eliot (colored, of South Carolina) had the same privilege.

Mr. Stephens proceeded to read his speech from the Democratic side. He said he did not oppose the bill on account of any prejudice against color. The annunciation that all men are created equal, simply meant that all men have equal rights to justice, and stand perfectly equal before the law. He claimed that Congress, under the Constitution, had not the necessary power to pass this measure, as no new powers have been given to members under the 14th and 15th amendments. The proper remedy was in the courts acting under the law, Congress nullifying any State law that violates the rights of citizens.

Mr. Ransier (colored) of South Carolina, replied with a written speech, contending there was no practical freedom in the Southern States, and never will be while left to those States.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

SENATE. Petitions were presented as follows: By Mr. Ferry of Connecticut, from the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, for a return to specie payment; by Mr. Anthony, against the repeal of the bankrupt law; by Mr. Hamlin of Maine, from the ship owners of that State, whose vessels were destroyed during the rebellion by rebel cruisers other than those named in the Geneva award, asking for a portion of that award—referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported back Mr. Sumner's resolution instructing the committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. He said that to abolish the internal revenue bureau would be to lose at least half the taxes now collected. It would be impossible to collect the taxes without officers.

Mr. Sumner said that by adopting the system of collecting taxes by stamps the army of office holders would be dispensed with. He thought that the measure would be consistent and should be passed. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing salaries, was taken up.

Mr. Stewart of Neveda desired to amend the bill to compel the refunding of all back pay.

Mr. Wright moved a point of order that two amendments was already pending.

Mr. Stewart did not think $7500 too much money for a Senator to live upon decently, but if this money was to be given back let it all be returned.

Mr. Wright said that for himself he favored a square repeal of the bill. If that could not be done, he would take the next proposition and stand by the bill as reported from the committee. He thought that to encumber it with all these amendments would defeat it.

Mr. Flanagan of Texas said that if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries, he was guilty. He favored its passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact such a law. He thought $7500 was not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he had not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pockets). Here they are, sir. This is my pay; I am going to fight for it till the last. (Laughter.) I have not stolen that pay.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Garfield of Ohio introduced a bill to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and naming Asa Gray of Massachusetts, in place of Louis Agassiz, deceased, J. D. Dana of Connecticut, in place of Theodore D. Wood, Esq., Alexander T. Stewart of New York in place of William B. Astor.

Mr. Bowen of Va., presented a resolution of the Virginia Legislature against the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill. Read and referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. Beck of Ky., gave notice of an amendment providing that the law shall not be construed as to require hotel keepers to put whites and blacks into the same rooms or beds, or feed them at the same table, or require whites and blacks to be put into the same rooms or classes at school, or in boxes or seats in theatres, or the same berths on steamboats or other vessels, or in the same lots in cemeteries.

Mr. Durham protested against the bill as an attack on State rights and State sovereignty, and calculated to embitter the feelings of the Anglo-Saxon race against the African race, to destroy the whole common school system of the South, retarding the education of the blacks and likely to provoke a war of races that would result in the extermination of the black race in America.

Mr. Elliott of S. C., (colored) addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, reading a speech from manuscript with very fine delivery. He referred to the services of men of his race on the battle fields of the country and reminded Mr. Beck, who was always so active against the negro, that the negro was true to that patriotism and love of country which had ever characterized and marked his history on this continent, and came to the aid of the government in its efforts to maintain the constitution of that government. The negro now appealed to that constitution, he now looked for protection against the outrages and unjust prejudices founded on caste.

Mr. Butler of Mass., took the floor to close the debate, but yielded to Mr. Hale of Maine, that he might report the naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. The bill repealing the salary bill was taken up.

Mr. Ferry of Conn., said he was sick of this talk of congress being servants of the people, for in no constitutional sense was this true. He would vote against the bill and all amendments. When he believed he had been wronging the people by accepting money provided by law, he would resign and go home.

Mr. Tipton did not think that the people were so strenuous as to the back pay for Vice President Wilson. He was elected with $2,805 back pay of 1866 in his pocket. He referred also to Messrs. Chandler, Anthony and Sherman receiving back pay in 1856, and yet people always honored them. He would vote against repeal.

Mr. Bayard said that the clamor of the people was for economy, and this was the place for it to begin. He would vote for repeal, but not for Mr. Pratt's amendment.

Mr. Hamilton favored short sessions of Congress, in order that members should not sink the citizen in the politician. He favored repeal, but not the amendment. We should have fewer officers, smaller salaries and live plainer.

Mr. Saulsbury and others favored repeal.

Mr. Sargent would vote for repeal, though he had to use his own private means to live in Washington, beside his salary.

Pending further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Monroe, from the Education committee, reported adversely on the bill of Mr. Sypher, authorizing rations be given people in Louisiana, on the ground that it was not the proper sphere for congress to enter on a system providing for state paupers. The report was adopted.

Mr. G. F. Hoar reported a bill establishing an educational fund, and advocated its adoption.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

London, Jan. 2. A special to the *Telegraph* says that three hundred Ashantees were drowned in the river Prah in their flight before Wolseley.

The specie in the Bank of Eengland has increased during the week 496,000 pounds.

Mr. Evans, proprietor of the London *Hour*, is dead.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has returned to London.

France.

Versailles, Jan. 1. The Court Martial sitting for the trial of the Communists has condemned six more of them to death, four being in contumacion.

Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 6. Senor Castelar, in a letter addressed to the country, says that he must protest with all his energy against the recent *coup d'etat*. He concludes; "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept the situation created by bayonets.

Several members of the majority, which voted against Castelar, now approve of the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

MADRID, Jan. 6. The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussells and Lisbon have resigned. It is reported that the Government will remove the Captain Generals of Phillipine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is probable that Gen. Concha will be appointed Captain General of Cuba.

The disarmament of the disaffected volunteers is going on quietly everywhere. The malcontents in Valladolid and Malaga dispersed before the troops arrived.

The Madrid municipality has reorganized with Senor Carvajal at its head.

Austria.

London, Jan. 1. A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says that it is expected Baron Schwarz Seubonn, director of the Universal Exposition, will be Embassador to Washington.

Russia.

London, Jan. 3. A dispatch to the *Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says that the article in the treaty between Russia and Bokhara abolishing slavery is directly due to the exertions of Secretary Schuyler and the members of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

At market for the current week—Cattle 1844; Sheep and Lambs 7,108; Swine 9,000; number of Western Cattle 1619. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 225; Eastern Cattle.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs, live weight, extra quality $7 25@7 75; first quality $6 62½@7 00. Second quality $6 00@6 50; third quality $4@5 75; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 50@4 50.

Brighton Hides—7½@8c per lb. Brighton Tallow 5c per lb.

Country Hides— 6½@7c per lb. Country Tallow 4½c per lb.

Calf Skins—16@18c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 75 each.

There were more Cattle in market from the West this week than there were one week ago. The quality was rather better upon an average. The best lots sold at 7@7¾c per lb, or at an advance of ½c per lb upon all grades. Cattle cost higher at Albany, and as the Beef markets had got pretty well cleaned out at Boston the demand was active for most all grades of Beeves.

Working Oxen—Not much call for workers. A few pairs each week is all the market requires. We quote sales of 1 pr, 6th 7 ft 2 in, $185; 1 pr, 6 ft 10 in, $175; 1 pr, 6 ft 10 in, $180; 1 pr, 6 ft 6 in, $105; 1 pr, 6 ft 6in, $140; 1 pr, 6 ft 6 in, $135.

Store Cattle—Yearlings $11@17; 2-year olds $18@28; 3-year olds $28@45 per head. Most of the small Cattle sold are in a fair condition and are sold for Beef.

Milch Cows—Extra at $55@90; ordinary $25@50; Store Cows $16@45 per head. Most of the Cows offered for sale are of a common grade. Many of them are bought up to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs—From the West the supply was larger than that of one week ago, costing 6a c per lb delivered there. From the North there was a fair supply and prices lower than those of last week.

Swine—Store Pigs—No Store Pigs in market. Fat Hogs—7@9 in market. Prices 6½@c per pound.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

There has been a fair demand for domestic and the market continues to sustain full prices. The sales of the week include 250,000 lbs at 50@53c for Michigan, and 48c for heavy, to 52@60c for X, XX and XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania; 10,000 lbs Maine at 58c; 19,000 lbs New York and Western at 47@50c; 50,000 lbs unwashed Western, Texas and Colorado at 24@40c; 54-60 lbs tub at 57@58c; 18,000 lbs combing at 55@58c; 25,000 lbs scoured at 65@1 10; 300,000 lbs Oregon at 37@41c; 100,000 lbs super and X pulled at 40@60c; 175,000 lbs fall and spring California at 22½@36c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

Flour and Grain—Flour is firm, and the sales have been steady; we quote:

Western superfine at $5 50@6 00; common extras at $6 75@7 25; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at 7 00@8 25; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $7 50@9 00; Illinois at $7½@9; and St. Louis at $8@11 per bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $6@11 ₱ bbl. for common extras and choice family; and for the Minnesota at $10 00@14 00 ₱ bbl. Corn is quiet at 84@87c ₱ bush. for mixed and yellow. Oats are firm at 60@63c ₱ bush for new and White. Rye at 95@97c. Barley and yellow 92@93c. Oats are worth 62@65c, fine feed at $30@32 per ton, and shorts at $28@29 per ton.

Hay—Loose, $14@20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $16 to $18. Baled straw is selling at $10@12 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 10@10c per lb; per keg 10½c.

Plaster—White per ton, $3 25; blue, $3 00; Ground in bbls, $8 00@9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75.

Produce—We quote beef side at 7 @ 12c; veal 10 @ 12; mutton 10 @ 12c; Chickens in lots, 12@18c; Turkeys, 15@17c; Eggs, 30@31c; Potatoes 65@75 per bush; Onions, $5 50@6 00 per bb Round Hogs, 7@8.

Provisions—We quote as follows:—Mess Beef, Chicago, $9 00 a 10 00; Extra Mess, 12 00 a 13 00; Plate $14 00; Extra Plate, $15-00; Pork backs, $19 50@20 00; clear, 18 00@00 00; mess, 16 50; Hams, 12@13c.

Salt—We quote Turks Island per hogshead, $2 50@3 00; Liverpool, duty paid, $3@3 50; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Cotton.—Sales 2938 bales—middling uplands 16½

Flour—Sales 15,100 bbls—State $6 00@7 05; Round Hoop Ohio, $6 95@8 50; Western, $6 00@8 25; Southern $7 15@11 00.

Wheat—Sales, 96,000—No 2 Mil., $1 63@1 64½; No. 3, $1 59½—; No. 1 Chi., $1 61@1—; No. 2, $1 60@1 62; No. 2 Mixed, $1 56; No. 3 $1 32; Winter Red, $1 61@1 67; Amber, $1 65@1 70; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 60@1 60; White Mich., $1 75@1 90; Winter Western, $1 67.

Corn—Sales 9,000 bushels—new, 80@85½.

Oats—Sales 28,000 bush. —Western 62@64.

Pork—Mess, $16 50.

Lard—8½; kettle, 9½; steam, 9½.

Sugar—Refining, 7½@8; No. 12 Dc., 8¼—

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Money closed up very easy at 5@6 ₱ cent., on the call.

Gold was weak early in the day, when the price declined from 113¼ to 113. The closing sales, however were at the highest point—at 113¼@1.

Governments firmer and in good demand at higher rates.

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 116½; 5.20's 1862, 113½; 1864, 114¾; 1865, 115½; 1865, (January and July) 115¾; 1867, 116¾; 1868, 116; New 5's, 112; 10-40's (coupons), 113.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Apples—Green $3 50@$5 00; Dried 10a12c for Western; Eastern, 10a13.

Beans—We quote hand-picked pea beans at $3 12a$ 37 yellow eyes at $3 60@3 65.

Beets—Is selling at 75a80 cents for family. Store is selling from 65a75c.

Cheese—New Factory is selling at 15 to 16.

Vermont and New York Dairy is worth 12a13.

Fish—We quote Large shore, $5 25@5 50; large bank, $4 00@4 50; small, $3 25@3 50; pollock $2 25@3 00; hake, $1 87½ 75 per quint; herring, $3 50@4 50 per barrel; scaled per box, $2@2 25; mackerel, per bbl; Shore No. 3 $0 1 $5 50@11 00; Shore No. 1 and 2, $13@$23 00.

Flour — We quote superfine, $5 50 a 6 00; Spring X and XX, $6 25 a 8 00; Michigan Winter X and XX, $8 25@8 75; Illinois X and XX $6 75@9 50; St. Louis X and XX, $8 00@11 00.

Grain—We quote No 1 corn, 90@92c; No 2 yellow 92@93c. Oats are worth 62@65c, fine feed at $30@32 per ton, and shorts at $28@29 per ton.

Hay—Loose, $14@20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $16 to $18. Baled straw is selling at $10@12 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 10a10c per lb; per keg 10½c.

Plaster—White per ton, $3 25; blue, $3 00; Ground in bbls, $8 00@9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75.

Produce—We quote beef side at 7 @ 12c; veal 10 @ 12; mutton 10 @ 12c; Chickens in lots, 12@18c; Turkeys, 15@17c; Eggs, 30@31c; Potatoes 65@75 per bush; Onions, $5 50@6 00 per bb Round Hogs, 7@8.

Provisions—We quote as follows:—Mess Beef, Chicago, $9 00 a 10 00; Extra Mess, 12 00 a 13 00; Plate $14 00; Extra Plate, $15-00; Pork backs, $19 50@20 00; clear, 18 00@00 00; mess, 16 50; Hams, 12@13c.

Salt—We quote Turks Island per hogshead, $2 50@3 00; Liverpool, duty paid, $3@3 50; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

Apples—Market well supplied with Baldwins and Greenings, the quality of which is in no instance first-rate. Sales during the past week $4@4 50; cooking 75c@$1; dried 3c@6c ₱ lb for nice sliced.

Butter—No change from last week; the market fairly supplied at 28@30c for winter, and 30@32c for fall made.

Beans—Yellow eyes are now bought for shipping and fully as much ₱ bush., as any other variety. Pea and yellow eyes $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush.

Cranberries—From native vines $9 00 per bbl; Cape Cod cranberries, $10.00@$12.00.

Cheese—Choice Livermore and Factory made 15a16c; common country 14a16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $6 50@9 00; good $9 00@10 00; choice Western $9 50@10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00@13 50.

Grain—Corn $1@1 05 ₱ bush; oats, 55a70c; rye, $1; barley, 75a80c.

Hay—In fair supply during the past week; sales of loose having been made at $12@15. Loose straw in demand at $8@10.

Hides and Skins—Hides, 7c ₱ lb; calf skins, 12a15c; deacons, 25a50c each; wool skins, $1a1 50 according to quality.

Lime—$1 50 ₱ cask.

Meal—Corn, $1a1 05 ₱ bush; rye, (none in market) $1 ₱ bush.

Produce—Potatoes, 60a65c; eggs in fair supply at 30@32c; lead lard, 15c; pot lard, 17c.

Skins—$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Seeds—Nominal.

Provisions—Beef by the side 8a10c; clear salt pork $20 00; fowl 10a14c; hams (domestic) 14a15c; spring chickens 10a15c; mutton 6a8c ₱ carcass; round hog, 8c; geese, 16a18c; ducks, 16a14c ₱ lb.

Wool—A slight advance is reported, and we quote medium to fine, 4.a45c; unwashed 4c off.

Wood—Hard wood $6a8 ₱ cord; mill wood, delivered, $4 ₱ cord.

NOTE. The mild weather of the past week has rendered the moving of potatoes safe, and many have been brought in to market at 60c. Fowl and poultry is somewhat scarce just now, and we quote an advance of 2a4c ₱ lb. Beans in good demand, Little doing in grain, wool, hides and skins.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Beans—New Yellow Eyes have sold at $2 75a3 00 per bush. Hand picked Pea beans $3 12½ per bush

Butter—Is worth from 28a 33 ₱ lb, according to quality.

Eggs—Selling at 30 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of new loose sell at $12 to $13 00 per ton. Pressed, $13a16.

Grain—Oats are now worth 65c cents per bush. Corn, 90a95c.

Potatoes—Are selling at 55c per bush.

Provisions—Good fresh beef, by the side, is worth 5 to 11c per lb; round hogs 7½a8c; Mutton by the carcass 6a10c.

Wool—The market still remains dull at 30a40c per lb, and lamb skins $1a1 25; hides are worth 6½a7c per lb.

Special Notices.

The Beginnings of Disease.

It is as true as that "great oaks from little acorns grow," that frightful diseases are often engendered by trifling ailments. Casual fits of indigestion superinduce chronic dyspepsia, occasional bilious attacks culminate in fixed diseases of the liver, intermittent twinges in the legs and arms degenerate into the continuous agony of acute rheumatism. So that such disastrous consequences are inevitable. Far from it. They are attributable to neglect. A few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will always cure casual indigestion or an ordinary bilious affection, or arrest the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism. It is true that when dyspepsia, or liver complaint, or rheumatism, or constipation, or nervous debility, or sick headache has become a permanent evil, and has even baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all the ordinary remedies, it may still be eradicated by the Bitters; but it is easier, as Macbeth suggests, to crush the serpent's eggs than the grown serpent.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice. Anti-Bilious Granules. These little Pellets, unlike every other cathartic, produce such a secondary tonic effect upon the bowels as to bring about a permanent healthy action and increase their peristaltic motions. Price 25 cents a vial, by all Druggists. 712

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Important Notice.

For the coming drawings, commencing January 8, we have reduced the price of tickets as follows:

Wholes $20, ½ $10, ¼ $5, ⅛ $4, ⅒ $2, ⅕₀ $1.

We are prepared to fill all orders. Circulars sent upon application. Highest price paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government, etc.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall St., New York. 444

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Agricultural Society, for the election of officers, required by the Constitution, will be held at the State House, (Agricultural Room,) on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and also for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

SAMUEL WASSON, *Sec'y.*

East Surry, Jan. 5th, 1874. (Journal

Poetry.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit to grieve and wonder.

Our Story Teller.

A FAITHFUL GUEST.

A Tale of Years Ago.

There was something—I forget what—to take grandfather and grandmother away from home one day in October of the year I lived with them in Burns Hollow. It may have been a funeral or some religious meeting, for they both drove off dressed in their best, in the gig, with old Ajax harnessed to it, and after I had tucked in grandma's iron-gray silk skirt and ran back to the house for grandpa's spectacles' and had seen the gig vanish in the distance, I felt lonely. Burns' Hollow was a lonesome place at all times, and the handsome rambling mansion, which might have sheltered a regiment, had a ghostly air about it when one walked through the upper rooms alone.

There were but two servants in the kitchen, Hannah Oak and the Irish lad, Anthony. I heard them laughing merrily together, for, though Hannah was an old woman, she was full of fun, and in five minutes the door opened and Hannah came in with the tray.

"Please, miss," she said, as she sat it down, "may I run over to Mapleton to-night? My sister's married daughter had a boy last night, they say, and I want to see it nat-rally—it's the first I ever had for grandniece or nephew."

"Who brought you the news?" I asked.

"Anthony, miss," said Hannah. "He met George—that's my niece's husband—when he was out after the cow, straying as she always is, and he told him to tell Hannah she's grandaunt."

"You may go," I said, "but don't stay late. Grandpa and grandma may be away all night, and I feel nervous. To be sure, there is Anthony, but I never rely on him. Be certain not to stay late." I repeated this injunction with a sort of fright stealing over me—a presentiment of evil, I might say—and something prompted me to add, "Be back by 9." Why, I cannot say, but I felt as if at 9, I should be in some peculiar danger.

Hannah promised, and after doing all that I required, went away, and I heard her heavy shoes on the garden walk outside.

Early as it was, I had dropped the curtains and lighted the wax-candles on the mantel, and I sat long over my tea, finding a certain companionship in it, as women of all ages will.

I sat thus a long time, and was startled from my reverie by a rap at the door—a timid sort of a rap—so that I knew at once that it was neither a member of the house nor an intimate friend. I waited, expecting Anthony to answer the door, but finding he did not, went to it myself.

It had grown quite dark, and the moon rose late that night. At first I could only make out a kind of crouching figure at the bottom of the porch. But when I spoke it advanced and by the light of the hall lamp I saw a black man. I always felt a sort of fear of a negro and instinctly shrunk away, but as I did so he spoke in a husky whisper:

"This is Massa Morton's, isn't it?"

"Yes," I replied, "but grandfather is out. I retreated. He advanced.

"Please, miss," he said, "Judge B. sent me here. He said massa ud help me on. Let me stay here a night, miss, I's trabbled five days sense I left. Hidin' like. I's awful hungry, pears like I'd drop, and old massa's arter me. For de lub of heben, miss, let me hide somewheres, and gib me jes a crust. Massa Judge promise Massa Morton 'ud help me, an' it's kept me up. Missus will, I know."

I knew that grandfather had given succor to some of these poor wretches before; but I felt that I might be doing wrong by admitting a stranger in his absence.

Caution and pity struggled within me. At last I said:

"You have a note from the Judge, I suppose, sir."

"I had some writin' on a paper," said the man, "but I's lost it, de night it rained so. Ah! Miss, I's tellin' the truth—Judge sent me sure as I's a sinner. I's been helped along so far, and 'pears like I mus' get to Canada. Can't go back noways. Wife's dare, and de young uns. Got clear a year ago. Miss, I'll pray for you ebery day of my life ef you'll jes' be so good to me. So will Dinah. Thank you, Miss.

For somehow, when he spoke of wife and children, I had stepped back and let him in.

It was the back hall door at which the rap had come, and the kitchen was close at hand. I led him thither. When I saw how he was, how wretched; how his eyes glistened, and how under his rough blue shirt his heart beat so that you could count the pulses. I forgot my caution. I brought out cold meat and bread, drew a mug of cider, and spread them on the table. The negro ate voraciously, as only a starving man could eat, and I left him to find Anthony, to whom I intended to give directions for his lodging throughout the night.

To my surprise, Anthony was nowhere about the house or garden.

Hannah must have taken him with her across the lonely road to Mapleton.

It was natural, but yet I felt angry. She should not have left me here alone, and what if the negro should be an imposter, after all? I shuddered at the thought; but when I ventured again to the kitchen there he sat, humble and fearful as before, and I could harbor no such fancy.

Yet I longed for Hannah's return and listened very anxiously until the clock struck nine. Then, instead of her footsteps, I heard the patter of rain drops and the rumble of thunder, and looking out I saw that a heavy storm was coming on.

Now, certainly, grandpa and grandma would not come, and Hannah, waiting for the storm to pass, would not be here for hours. However my fear of the negro was quite gone, and I felt a certain pride in conducting myself bravely under these trying circumstances.

Accordingly I went up stairs, found in the attic sundry pillows and bolsters, and carried them kitchenward.

"Here," I said, "make yourself a bed on the settee yonder, and be easy for the night. No one will follow you in the storm, and, no doubt, grandpa will assist you when he returns home. Good night."

"Good night, and God bless you, Miss," still speaking in a very husky whisper. And so I left him.

But I did not go up-stairs to my bed-room. I intended for that night to remain dressed, and to sit up in grandpa's arm chair, with candles and a book for company. Therefore I locked the door, took the most comfortable position, and, opening a volume, composed myself to read.

Reading I fell asleep. How long I slept I cannot tell. I was awakened by a low sound like the prying of a chisel.

At first it mixed with my last dream so completely that I took no heed of it, but at last I understood that some one was at work upon the lock of the door.

I sat perfectly motionless the blood curdling in my veins, and still chip, chip, chip, went the horrible little instrument, until at last I knew whence the sound came.

Back of the sitting-room was grandpa's study. There, in a great old-fashioned chair, were stored the family silver, grandma's jewelry, and sundry sums of money and important papers. The safe itself stood in a closet in a recess, and at the closet the thief was at work.

The thief—ah without doubt the negro I had fed and sheltered!

Perhaps the next act would be to murder me. I listened. The storm was still raging; but, though the road was lonely, better that than this home with such horrible company, I could not save my grandfather's property, but I could save my own life.

I crept across the room and into the hall, and to the door. There, softly as I could, I unfastened the bars and bolts, but, alas! one was above my reach. I waited and listened.

Then I moved a half chair to the spot and climbed upon it. In doing so I struck my shoulder against the door frame.

It was a slight noise, but at that moment the chip of the chisel stopped. I heard a gliding foot, and horror of horrors, a man came from the study and clutched me with both hands, holding my arms as if in a vice, while he hissed in my ear:

"You'd tell, would you? You'd call help? You would better have slept, you had; for you see now you've got to pay for waking, I'd ruther hev let a chick like you off, but you know me now, and I can't let you live."

I stared in his face with horror, mingled with an awful surprise, for now that it was close to me I saw, not the negro, but our hired man, Anthony—Anthony, whom I had supposed miles away with Hannah. He was little more than a youth, and I had given him many a present, and always treated him well.

I plead with him kindly.

"Anthony, I never did you any harm; I am a girl. Don't kill me, Anthony. Take the money, but don't kill me, for poor grandma's sake.

"You'd tell on me," said Anthony, doggedly. "Likely I'd be caught. No, I have got to kill you."

As he spoke he took his hands from my shoulders and clutched my throat fiercely.

I had time to utter one suffocating shriek—then was strangling, dying, with sparks in my eyes, and a sound of roaring waters in my ears, and then—

What had sprung on my assassin with the silence of a leopard? What had clutched me from him, and stood over him with something glittering above his heart? The mist cleared away—the blurred mist that had gathered over my eyes. As sight returned I saw the negro with his foot upon Anthony's breast.

The fugitive whom I had housed and fed had saved my life.

Ten minutes after—ten minutes in which, but for that poor slave's presence, I would have been hurried out of life—the rattle of wheels and the tardy feet of old Ajax were heard without, and my grandparents were with me.

It is needless to say that we were not ungrateful to our preserver; needless, also, to tell of Anthony's punishment.

Catching a Tartar.

A Tradition of Sweden.

Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, surnamed, on account of his warlike propensities, by his admirers, the "Lion of the North," and by his detractors, with equal justice, perhaps, the "Madman of the North," accidentally encountered at the Chateau Gortz, a young creature from the banks of the Volga—a niece of Baron Gortz. So powerful was the impression she at once made upon the hitherto impregnable heart of the hero, so completely was he spell-bound in her charms that he seemed to lose all recollection of other matters, even of the disastrous battle of Pultowa.

The name of this enchantrass was the Princess Ikla—for she was a princess, her mother, the baron's sister, having married the Hetman of the Tartars. Being left an orphan at an early age, she had taken up her residence with Baron Gortz at Stralsund.

The baron was a bit of a historian,—or he thought he was,—and was then engaged in writing a history of the king, who called upon him often to revise and correct the work. Besides, the baron was one of the crown councilors, and was often entrusted with important business of the state.

Charles XII had that desire which seems to be inherent in the breast of greatness—he wished to be loved for himself alone, without regard to his state and grandeur. Consequently he had himself presented to Ikla under the simple title of Count d'Olfen, and in that name he paid his court to the erratic princess, for her Tartar blood made her disregard many of the conventionalities of life, though her uncle often declared that she had the blood of the Gortzes full in her veins, and was no more a Tartar than he was; and there was not much of the Kalmuck about him.

Baron Gortz was highly delighted at the prospect of becoming the uncle of the king; but that delight was tempered by a wholesome dread of his prospective nephew-in-law. For, stripping off the dazzling veil of his military glory, he must acknowledge that the "Lion of the North" was an unmitigated tyrant, and ruled his subjects in a very arbitrary manner.

Baron de Gortz had proof of this one day when he received a letter from the King. It contained these words:

"Baron Gortz, information has reached me that the captain of Habans, Gustavus Reinold, who was condemeed to death for neglect of orders at the battle of Pultowa, but who escaped before the execution of his sentence, has been seen in Stralsund. Write instantly to the governor; tell him I hold him responsible for the apprehension of this traitor. Within five minutes of his being taken and identified, let him be shot. And the person in whose house he shall be found shall be forthwith shot.

CHARLES."

This letter troubled the good baron sorely, for his niece had made him promise to intercede for this identical young officer. He broke into a cold perspiration when he reflected that it he did so he would get himself shot for his pains. He wished in his heart that the king and Ikla were married, because then he should be his uncle, and he could never think of shooting one of the royal family.

He wrote the order to the governor, and sent it by a servant, who informed him that an officer of the police wished to speak with him. Wondering at this he hurried to the hall below. On his return, he found Ikla, a sylphid, dark-haired, dark-eyed gipsy of a woman, gazing listlessly from the large bay window, into the street below. She noticed he was in a state of perturbation.

"What is the matter?" she asked.

"I want to put you on your guard," he exclaimed, breathlessly. "The police have sent to say they have reason to believe that a young man is concealed somewhere in my chateau."

"I know it," answered Ikla, coolly. "I concealed him."

"Who!" exclaimed the astonished baron.

"Who is he?"

"Gustavus Reinold."

The baron uttered a dismal groan.

"Ikla, you have murdered me!" he cried, and sank feebly into a chair.

"Not so bad as that, I hope," she replied, smilingly.

"I tell you that whoever harbors the traitor is to be shot!" exclaimed the frightened baron, irately.

"You know well that Gustavus is no traitor."

"What signifies that? If the king orders it he must be shot—and so must I!" And the baron groaned again. "What made you take so fatal an interest in this wretched young man?"

"His misfortunes," replied Ikla. "He is innocent; I knew it, and my dear mother, your sister, knew it also. Forced by a cruel and unjust sentence to fly his country, he found refuge and safety in ours."

"Then why the deuce did he leave it?"

"To follow me when you sent for me. Finding the pursuit so hot, I thought the best asylum for him was your chateau."

At this moment a servant entered the room and announced Count D'Olfen.

The baron's visage brightened with a hopeful idea.

"There is but one chance for us all!" he exclaimed; "marry the count, and then—" He checked himself abruptly.

"It it depends on that our chance is small," she returned roguishly, "but listen to me—obey me, and all will yet be well. I intend to play a desperate game; but if I win, I shall save a life of far more value than my own."

She held a rapid conference with the baron, and though he listened to her at first with astonishment and alarm, she finally won him over to her purpose, and he promised to assist her, though it was with fear and trembling. But he had pretty well made up his mind by this time that he should be shot any way, and he thought it did not make much difference for what.

He withdrew, and Charles the Twelfth, as Count D'Olfen, entered the room. He wore the uniform of his favorite regiment—a light blue coat trimmed with gold, and the corners of the skirts turned back; high boots of black leather, to which a formidable pair of spurs were attached; a three-cornered black hat; a black stock; buff gauntlets, a heavy sword. He looked more like a warrior equipped for the field than a fond lover seeking his lady's bower.

He felt like a timid school boy in the presence of his exquisite beauty, who had stormed the outworks of his heart, and penetrated to the very citadel. Would any one believe that he was Charles the Twelfth?

In her turn, Ikla also hadher reflections.

"He seeks a Tartar," she thought; "he shall find one.

"What, count," she exclaimed, "in regimentals? how devoted you must be to the king?"

"Well, I am," he exclaimed; "but I came here, as well as I can recollect, to tell you how devoted I am to you—only I confess myself awkward in these matters. I never cared for any woman until I saw you."

"Why, count, you must be the very counterpart of the king," cried Ikla, coquetishly. "They say he hates women.

"He does no such thing," replied Charles, quickly.

"How do you know?" she asked archly.

"I think I know him."

"You might as well say you think you know yourself."

"How?" he said, suspiciously.

"Which no man does."

"Oh, I know you, at all events. I know what a taking, striking, bewitching little creature you are! Above all, I know how I love you! I am a plain, blunt soldier, and I like to know the worst that can happen to me. Do you love me?"

"Is that the worst that can happen to you?" she asked demurely.

"Ikla, I generally get the best of it at blows; but I own you beat me on words. I shall simply return to the charge. Do you love me?"

"I must have proof of your love before I answer that."

"What proof?"

"Would you grant any little whim of mine?"

"Certainly I would."

"Don't make any rash promises."

"I swear it."

Ikla laughed gleefully, went into an adjoining room, and brought forward an antique costume, such as had been worn by the dames of fifty years ago.

"I have the greatest desire to see how you would look dressed as my grandmother," she cried.

The king was appalled.

"Death and the dev—" he began.

"O fie!" no swearing in a lady's presence!" she said, checking him. "But I am glad that I have discovered what your love amounts to."

He expostulated with her, and ended as common mortals do, in submitting to a woman's will.

She then dressed him in the heavy brocade dress, and then tied the high starched cap tightly under his chin.

"Faugh!" he cried in disgust, this dress makes me smell like a muskrat."

"You don't like perfumes, then?"

"No, yes; one—gunpowder! I'm like Charles the Twelfth, and there's no perfume for me but gunpowder."

"Oh, I were his wife!" exclaimed Ikla, fervently.

He regarded her in pleased surprise.

"What, are you in love with the king?"

"Oh, dear, no! Only one might be inclined to sacrifice one's self for the good of one's country."

Charles smiled grimly.

"You are vastly condescending," he replied And pray, what else would you do for the good of your country?"

"I would soften his character. I would tame this lion; and he should soon be as much beloved, as he is already admired and feared."

"And how is this to be accomplished?" inquired Charles.

"Sit down, and let me tell you. There now, you must fancy yourself Charles the Twelfth."

"Well, I do," he answered, with a significant smile.

"Consider me the queen," she continued, and drew her chair beside him.

"Go on," he cried, rather pleased with the conceit.

"I should devote my life to obtaining and securing his entire confidence."

"We will suppose you have it."

"Then I should use it to make him submit, on all fitting occasions, to my sovereign will. I would teach him the true value of his noblest prerogative."

"Which is—"

"Mercy."

"Come, come, Charles the Twelth is severe, I know; but he is just."

"Not always. Witness the case of Captain Reinold."

Charles started, and glanced at her suspiciously.

"What do you know of that culprit?" he cried.

"His sentence is unjust," she answered, firmly, "and therefore a fit object for the interference of the queen." She rose, went to the table and took a paper from it. Now, if I were queen, I would approach the king, as I do you, with this paper in my hand." She walked up to him with dignity. "I would say to him, Sir, your honor and your glory both require that you should put your name to this—sign." He took the paper from her in surprise and looked at it.

"A pardon for Capt. Reinold," he exclaimed, and his brow darkened angrily, "Indeed, then, my dear little friend, if I were Charles the Twelth, this would be my answer."

He tore up the paper.

Nothing discomposed, she immediately drew another paper from her pocket.

"Then," she said, and knelt at his feet, pleadingly, as she spoke, "King of Sweden, your eyes are blinded, not by justice but by anger. When Capt. Reinold was entrusted with that order he found the battle of Pultowa irretrievably lost. If he had delivered it he would only have caused a massacre of Swedish prisoners by the remorseless Russians. For this reason alone he did not deliver it, and incurred your majesty's displeasure."

"I desire to know the reason of the extraordinary interest you take in this young man."

"You shall know, count," she answered, "when you have promised to obtain his pardon from the king."

"I will make no such promise," cried Charles sternly.

A timid knocking at the door disturbed them. Ikla would have opened it, but Charles, aware of the ridiculous manner in which he was dressed, restrained her. Then the voice of the baron was heard, in very tremulous accents, declaring that the royal council was assembled and awaited the presence of the count.

Charles, in dismay, begged Ikla to remove the dress, for he found it impossible to do so; but she only laughed at his predicament.

"Wretched girl," he exclaimed angrily, "you have forced me to declare myself. I am the king."

But she only laughed the louder.

"Sire," she answered with mocking courtesy, "I have known it from the first. Sign the pardon, therefore, or I will at once admit the council."

The king was obliged to acknowledge himself vanquished. He signed the pardon, and Ikla freed him the obnoxious garments. Then she admitted her uncle, and informed the king that he was all the council there was assembled, and reassured the poor baron, who looked half frightened to death for his share in the little plot.

"Baron-de-Gortz," said Charles, "for certain reasons I have pardoned Captain Reinold. Let the pardon be sent to him at once."

Ikla took the pardon.

"There is no occasion to send it, sire," she said, archly. "I can deliver it myself. Gustavus is concealed in this chateau."

"Gustavus again!" cried the king, sharply, "Is this man your lover?"

"He is; and would have been my husband."

"Then you have deceived me every way."

"No, sir; you deceived yourself. Had I been ambitious, I might have sealed your ruin; as it is, I have saved Sweden from a queen who would not have been worthy of her, and restored to her a king who is."

He was determined she should not beat him every way.

"Ikla," he exclaimed, "I will restore Reinold to favor, and make him a colonel; and, as I still have my doubts about him, let you marry him. No doubt you will teach him to obey orders in future; and may he not find—"

"What?"

"That he has caught a Tarter!"

Sybil Jones.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* gives the following incident in the life of the late Sybil Jones:

I copy from my journal as follows: "There is with us a very interesting woman, a Quaker preacher, who is going with her husband on a mission visit to communities of Friends in Europe, and expects, also, before her return, to visit Palestine, and perhaps countries farther east. Friends in Salem had told her that I was to be a passenger, and had spoken very kindly of me as a minister, without mentioning my denomination.

Being so commended by her Quaker friends, she took it for granted that I was *sound*; and so, in the course of our first conversation, she inquired, "Does thee know the minister, Thomas T. Stone?" I replied in the affirmative, adding, that for several years he had been neighbor in one of the parishes of Salem. "I used to know him," she went on to say, "when he lived in Maine, and he seemed to me one of the purest, and most lovely souls I ever met. Pray tell me," she asked with great tenderness, in a low tone, as if dreading what the answer might be, "does he retain that Christian simplicity and heavenly-mindedness which I admired in him when he was in Maine?"

On hearing my answer, her speaking face became radiant with delight; and with great warmth she said, "I am so glad to hear it! I was afraid that when he got amongst the Unitarians he would lose it all." (Dr. Stone had been one of the Orthodox communion in Maine.) "On the contrary," I replied, "I think he was never nearer heaven in the spirit of life than now. Pray give yourself no anxiety on that account. You will be surprised to hear it, I am a Unitarian myself!" The dear soul was confused for a moment, fearing that she had wounded my feelings; but with exquisite sweetness broke the silence by saying "I hope thee does not feel wounded. Thee knows we all have our peculiar ideas in religion." We became the best of friends.

One evening we arranged a meeting in the dining saloon for our good friend; a large attendance. She spoke in a strain of affectionate and earnest exhortation, and prayed with a fervor and depth of feeling, especially when alluding to our homes and those we had left behind, which quite melted us. Blessings on the name and memory of that pure-souled woman, that faithful, earnest, loving minister of Jesus, the Friend preacher Sybil Jones.

Jamaica Plains, *Dec.* 8, 1873. J. W. T.

☞ A gawkey saw, for the first time, a schoolgirl going through some of her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commiseration for a while, he asked a boy near by "if that gal had fits?" "No," replied the lad contemptuously, "that's gymnastics. "Oh, 'tis hey?" said the verdant; "how long has she had 'em?"

☞ A young lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the "momentous question" is negatived by the object of his choice, "for in life, as in grammar, we always decline before we conjugate."

Miscellany.

Ingenuity of Animals.

A small menagerie, exhibited at a fair in a village in Ayrshire was much crowded with visitors. Among the animals was a brown bear, not shut up in a cage, but fastened by a chain in a corner of the area, which was fenced off by a slight rail, that people might not go too near him. A woman who was there with a basket, selling gingerbread, however, went so near, that Bruin, putting forth his huge paw, clutched the basket, which he quickly drew from her hand, emptying most of its contents upon the ground within the space allotted to himself. She began to make some attempt to recover her gingerbread, but the animal, offering no violent resistance, quietly lay down upon it, and then proceeded to draw it forth piece by piece, and to eat it at his leisure. Something of reason was surely displayed by the bear, in adopting this method to secure possession of the gingerbread.

Cats are quite clever in the act of opening latches when it suits their purpose. A family in one of the northern outskirts of London were a good deal annoyed with the frequent robbery of their larder, a small outhouse behind their dwelling. Legs of lamb and other articles were devoured or carried off, and no one could tell how. The theft was a mystery. One of the servants determined to discover the delinquent. She accordingly watched and one night found that the thieves were a set of cats belonging to the neighborhood. The larder had a latch which had to be pressed down in opening the door. No cat could properly press it down by springing from the ground. There was, however, an adjoining wall, from which cats might leap and risk the depression of the latch as they successively passed. This was what they did: they leaped from the wall one after the other, each trying to depress the latch as it passed, until one cat more fortunate than the others made the needful depression with its paw. The door immediately was opened, and a leg of mutton which had been the object of siege, was secured, and eaten all but the bones. Was there not much sagacious planning in this piece of robbery by cats? We think there was—almost as much as we see demonstrated in some of the meaner departments of the human species. The incident took place lately.

Many instances have been recorded of the display of intelligence by rats, to which we beg leave to add the following: A farmer's wife in the west of Scotland, remarked that the cream on the surface of the milk in her dairy was often interfered with. At first she suspected that some of her children had taken the unwarrantable liberty of dipping pieces of bread in it, but she could find nothing to confirm this suspicion; and by-and-by she noticed strange little streaks of cream on the edges of the milk basins, as if a string had been dipped in and drawn out, so as to leave a mark. At last she discovered the secret. The cream was stolen by rats, which got upon the edges of the earthenware basins containing the milk, and not being able to reach down to it, a depth of several inches, nor daring to attempt to go down, as they could never have climbed up the smooth surface again, dipped in the tips of their long tails, drew them up loaded with the rich cream, and licked them. An arrangement of the basins, so that the rats could not get upon the edges of them, put an end to all further depredations of this kind. There was surely something more than instinct in this case in the procedure of the rats.

We have something still to tell regarding the ingenuity of rats. A family in a countryhouse in Hertfordshire had a fancy for rearing ducks, but could not well do so on account of rats, which systematically got hold of and carried away the young ducklings, even from close to their mother. With a view to circumvent the rats, the maternal duck and her young were housed for the night under a coop, which admitted of no opening for the furtive intruders. The rats were not so easily cheated of their prey. On discovering that the mother-duck and her family were closely shrouded from intrusion, they devised a pretty plan of engineering, which was eminently successful. In the course of a single night they excavated a tunnel, going below the outer edge of the coop to its interior, and thus very neatly, without producing any alarm, stole every duckling from under the guardianship of the mother.

Two rats belonging to the same colony performed a feat quite as ingenious. A trap which was baited for their capture, was habitually plundered without securing a single rat. They had evidently invented some plan for safely stealing away the bait, and what the plan was could only be learned by setting a watch on the trap. We shall explain how the theft was effected. The trap was of the kind which is sometimes employed for catching mice. It was a box with a sliding door, which was sustained by mechanism connected with the bait. On the bait being nibbled at, the door descends and makes the mouse a prisoner. The two rats saw through the device, and resorted to the following very simple but effectual method to take away the bait, which was a piece of toasted cheese, and yet escape imprisonment. One of them placed itself under the door so that it might fall on its back, while the other crept in and successfully carried off the morsel of cheese. The first rat then drew itself from under the door, and joined its companion. This demonstration of rat intelligence, like the preceding incident, is of recent occurrence.

Our next anecdote relates to an animal of a very different kind, a magpie. Amongst the poultry at a country-house in Renfrewshire was a turkey-hen, that preferred, as turkeys often do, to make her nest among bushes on the side of a "burn," some three hundred yards from the house, rather than in the outhouse appropriated to the poultry. A magpie chancing to be perched one day on a neighboring tree, saw the turkey visit her nest, and pounced down on the newly laid egg as soon as the turkey had left it, proceeding without loss of time to make a hole in the shell, and extract a portion of its contents. From that day forth, the magpie was never absent from the vicinity of the nest about the hour of the forenoon when the turkey was accustomed to repair to it, but, seated on one or other of the trees, kept watch for the opportunity of so delicious a repast; so that it was found necessary to follow the turkey pretty closely in order to obtain her egg unbroken by the magpie's bill.

The last anecdote that we propose to tell concerns a trout. Few anecdotes have been told of the intelligence of fishes, and they do not generally get credit for much of it, nor do they probably possess much. Yet that they do possess some measure of it appears from the well-known fact that carp in ponds have learned to come at a certain signal to be fed, and something of the same kind has been observed of some kinds of sea-fish in a marine fish pond. It would be worth while for any one who has an aquarium to direct his attention to this subject, and to keep a record of his observations. Ours were made on a trout in a 'burn.' Its place of abode was under a stone in a small pool, immediately below a wooden bridge, over which the path led from the house in which we resided to the garden. It was a pleasing amusement for boys to feed the trout with worms, which were readily to be procured in the garden; and the trout were fed accordingly, and soon learned to come out from below the stone, and seize the worm thrown out into the pool, whatever number of spectators might be close at hand on the bridge, and although some of them might be a little noisy. But it was thought proper to try a trick upon the poor fish, and to present him with a very small long radish, instead of a worm. Out came the trout at once, the radish in shape and color being much like a worm, and caught it ere it reached the bottom; but quickly spat it out again, and retreated to the shelter of the stone. Once or twice afterwards, the trick was successfully repeated; but the trout soon learned ty distinguish a radish from a worm, and ceased to come out for the one, although prompt enough in coming for the other.

Sam Weller on the East River.

Sam Weller was seated on the quarter deck of a coal barge not far from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sunning himself a few weeks ago, when the following incident occurred, which he relates in his own characteristic way:

"I was sitting takin' it easy like," says Sam, "when up steps a gen'lm'n, and says,

"You don't remember me?"

"Can't say I do," says I.

"Oh, I know you," says the gen'lem'n, "knowed you when you was a boy," says he.

"Well, I don't remember you," says I.

"That's werry odd," says the gen'lm'n.

"Werry," says I.

"You must have a bad mem'ry," says the gen'lm'n.

"Well, it isn't werry prime on recollectin," says I.

Then he grows more confidentialler and says: "It's a werry narrer channel here for a Spanish big 'un to git through?"

"It's rather narrer," says I.

"Nasty bit," says he, "and more especialer if suthin' should upset and get stuck in the mud, what couldn't be dug up less nor a fortnight or so, till this Cuby question ris off the public mind?"

"Werry nasty sittiwation," says I.

"Well," says the gen'lm'n, "you're a werry good bargeman, as can do as he likes with his own barge."

"It's werry kind o' you," says I, concealin' suthin' as he handed over to me.

"Good afternoon," says I. And you would n't believe it, p'raps, but next mornin' afore daybreak a barge was upset on that werry spot as the gen'lm'n pinted out.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Gould's Academy in Bethel.

Among the many popular literary institutions of our State, which are at once the pride of our people and the envy of less favored localities; few if any, have enjoyed a greater share of public confidence than Gould's Academy in Bethel. Located in a healthy and thriving village and surrounded by picturesque scenery, its advantages for the moral and intellectual development of the student, are unsurpassed. These advantages were early recognized and the success of the school from its first organization has been truly remarkable. Students have centered here from all parts of Maine, and from other States, and not a few of the Cuban patriots who are struggling for independence, caught their first inspirations of liberty while residing among the mountains of Oxford County, and pursuing their studies at Gould's Academy, in Bethel.

Though less than half a century old, this institution numbers among its alumni many prominent professional men, as well as many who are successfully engaged in business.

We have before us a copy of the Catalogue of the officers and students of Gould's Academy for the spring, summer and fall terms of 1849, and what a change a quarter of a century has wrought! The catalogue was printed by Foster and Gerrish of Portland, both of whom are dead. We turn to the Board of Trustees of that day, composed of thirteen prominent citizens of Bethel, and find that only five of the number are now living. On the next page we find a list of the Executive Committee, whose names and faces were then familiar to us, five in number, and all long since deceased.

Still farther along are the names of the teachers: Dr. N. T. True, who was the popular principal, has devoted most of his energies since that time to the cause of education, and still vigorous and active, he has a professorship in one of the leading Normal Schools in Western New York. Mr. Uriel W. Small, one of the Assistants, is engaged in the ministry somewhere in the West. C. D. Jeffords, the fine scholar and gifted poet, graduated at Amherst and engaged in the ministry in Vermont, but fell a victim to consumption within two years from the time he left college. Miss Lydia S. Eames taught school for several years, and finally changed her employment for the more congenial one of taking care of a family.

Miss Sarah B. Foster, the last on the list of assistant teachers, deceased several years ago. Wm. H. True, the teacher of penmanship, is now a practicing physician in Portland, and Miss Martha J. Armstrong, who instructed in drawing and painting, we have not heard from since that time.

Turning over the leaves we come to the students in the Classical Department, numbering 45. Of these we know that twelve have deceased, and there are probably others who have passed away, but of whose death we have not been informed. Prominent among the names on this list are the following, who are still living: John A. Douglass, now a physician in Massachusetts; Cullen C. Chapman, a prominent Portland merchant; Richard A. Frye, Esq., an Att'y at Law in Bethel; Moses M. Robinson, a lawyer in New York; John M. Richardson, an Engraver on wood in Boston; Dr. Wm. W. Green, the eminent Portland surgeon; Reuben Foster, Esq., now practicing law in Waterville; Alonzo J. Grover, a distinguished lawyer in the West; and Sullivan R. Hutchins, an Att'y at Law in Rumford.

In the English department we find the names of 115 students, and of these more than 25 per cent. are dead. Many in this department afterwards pursued classical studies, and some of them graduated from College. Of this number was Harlan P. Brown, who enlisted in the army and was shot dead while rallying his men at Antietam. Among those in this department of the school, who are still living, we notice the names of Stephen A. Russell, the jolly watchmaker of Augusta, and of G. A. Robertson, the popular teacher of our Grammar School. There are many other names on this list, both male and female, of which we could make honorable mention if our space would permit. We well remember them all, and have watched their progress in life with deep interest, which is unabated after the lapse of all these years.

Bethel Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature January 27, 1836. The following were the corporators: John Grover, Moses Mason, Jr., William Frye, Charles Frost, Jedediah Burbank, John Hastings, Stephen Emery, Barbour Bartlett, James Walker, Levi Whitman, Robbins Brown, Valentine Little, George W. Chapman, Timothy Carter, Phineas Frost, Timothy Hastings and Robert A. Chapman. Only two of these are now living, viz.: Geo. W. Chapman of Portland, and Robert A. Chapman of Bethel. The first meeting of the trustees was held May 2d, 1836, when Capt. Timothy Hastings was chosen Chairman and Hon. Wm. Frye, Secretary.

The act of incorporation was accepted and a code of by-laws adopted for the government of the School and Board of Trustees. It was voted to erect an Academy building and have it ready for occupancy on the second Wednesday of September following, when the first term of School was to commence. Isaac Randall, Esq., now a practicing lawyer in Dixfield, Maine, was the first instructor. The school opened favorably, and an assistant teacher was employed. The Institution was without funds, and depended entirely upon the public patronage for support.

In 1842 Rev. Daniel Gould, an Orthodox clergyman of Rumford, left a legacy to the Trustees, conditioned that the name of the school should be changed to "Gould's Academy in Bethel." The Trustees accepted of the legacy at a meeting hold n Sept. 18, 1842, and at the subsequent meeting of the Legislature, the corporate name was changed in accordance with the conditions of the bequest. The amount bequeathed was about one thousand dollars, and is known as the Gould Fund.

In 1850 a grant of half a township of land was made to the trustees, which was sold for $2500. This is called the "State Fund," and the interest is expended in repairs.

Nov. 13, 1855, Dr. John Grover gave to the Trustees $160, which he subsequently increased to $200, the interest of which can be expended only, for chemical and philosophical apparatus. The Gould and Grover funds are both perpetual, the interest only being permitted to be used. The State fund can be used for any purpose connected with the Academy. The entire corporate funds of the institution now amount to $3800, exclusive of a few hundred dollars of accrued interest.

The Academy building was enlarged and much improved a few years ago, but it is still inadequate to the increased demands of the School.

The following persons have served as Presidents of the Board of Trustees: Dr. Timothy Carter, from May 2, 1836, to Aug. 29, 1837; Dr. John Grover, from the last named date to Dec. 27, 1853; Dr. Moses Mason from Dec. 27, 1853, to Nov. 6, 1866; Gilman Chapman, Esq., from the last named date to the present time.

The following have been Secretaries: Hon. William Frye, from May 2, 1836, to Feb. 22, 1854; Hon. Robert A. Chapman, from Oct. 24, 1854, to Feb. 10, 1858; R. A. Frye, Esq., from Feb. 10, 1858, to the present time.

The following persons have served as Trustees: Gilman Chapman, Ebenezer Eams, Peter C. Virgin, Alvan Bolster, Eliphalet Hopkins, Elbridge Gerry, James Burbank, Leonard Grover, Alphin Twitchell, Rev. John H. M. Leland, Rev. Edwin A. Buck, O'Neil W. Robinson, Jr., Eber Clough, Rev. D. Garland, Maj. G. A. Hastings, Albert F. Burbank, Rev. A. G. Gaines, Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, Abernethy Grover, David Hammons, Dr. Geo. Collins, David F. Brown, Moses C. Foster, Rev. Eugene A. Titus, Moses T. Cross, Abner Davis and Charles P. Knight.

The different persons who have served as principals are as follows: Isaac Randall, fall term 1836, to fall term 1837; Wm. R. Chapman, spring term 1838; Joseph Hill, fall term 1838; Maurice R. Blake, spring term 1839 to summer term 1839; Calvin Chapman, fall, 1839; Moses Soule, spring 1840 to spring 1843; Moses B. Bartlett and Abernethy Grover, fall term 1843; Talleyrand Grover, spring 1844; David R. Hastings, fall 1844; Amanda A. Barker, spring 1845 to summer 1845; Charles Hurd, fall term 1845 to spring 1846; Joseph C. Pickard, fall 1846 to fall 1847; Nathaniel T. True, spring 1848 to summer 1861; Wellington R. Cross, fall 1861 to summer 1862; E. P. Morse, fall 1862; M. C. Fernald, spring 1863 to summer 1864; B. P. Snow, fall 1864 to winter 1865; W. P. Young, spring 1865 to spring 1866; Geo. T. Plummer, fall 1866 to summer 1867; George M. Bodge, from fall term 1867 to fall term 1871; Charles H. Hersey, spring term 1872 to winter term 1873; S. A. Thurlow, from spring term 1873 to winter term 1874, now in session.

Honor Your Parents.

Parents, many of them cease to command their households. Children, at a very early age, cease to honor their parents. Boys are young men, girls are young ladies. And when a boy sets up to judge for himself as to his hours and habits, in spite of his father's wishes, and a girl assumes to know more than her mother, the rebellion has begun, and unless it is put down the ruin of domestic peace, and very likely of happiness and hope follows naturally. When I hear the boy speaking of his father as "the old man" or "the governor," I know that there is a screw loose, and the boy has taken a a long step toward the ba.l. And the girl who pouts when reproved by her mother, and jerks off her bonnet in a pet when restrained from going abroard, has already mutinied, and entered the road that leads to a gulf from which there is no return.

Our Young Folks' Column.

NOBODY'S KITTY.

BY S. L. PRATT.

Peeping out behind the shed,
Purring down from overhead,
Hiding under piles of wood,
Starving for the lack of food,
Watching vainly for a